

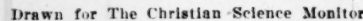
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Copyright 1918 by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society

## LAST EDITION

brought out testimony to the effect that the Minneapolis men form a

(Continued on page four, column three)



NGTON'S BIRTHDAY  
The Monitor will be published tomorrow,

of the Red Cross so assigned, together with his assistants will be accredited to the commanding officer of the base hospital and will be subject to the same regulations, as to status, privileges, assistants and censorship, as provided in preceding paragraph.

made manifest. This demonstration was a very significant importance for it shows the enthusiasm while evidencing the total and absolute sympathy of the people with His Majesty the King, the army and the Government.

preparing to leave Petrograd, although no message has been received from him for several days.

original signatures of Lenin and Trotsky. We beg you to give us an acknowledgment of this message and



Inform us if it has been received promptly. We also beg you to reply in Russian.

(Signed) Council of the People's Commissaries.

### Vice-President in Reichstag

Dr. Paasche Upholds Peace With Ukraine—Calls It Fair

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

At the opening of the Reichstag on Tuesday, the Vice-President, Dr. Paasche, said that peace with Ukraine was of the utmost importance for Germany's economic development, and showed she and her allies were waging no war of conquest, since it stipulated for no indemnities nor cessations of territory, and was honorable and advantageous for both parties. If, he added, the Central Powers' diplomacy had not yet succeeded in reaching a reasonable peace with Great Russia, and the war had to be resumed, the fault would certainly not be theirs.

Continuing his speech, the Vice-President said that the present rulers of Great Russia had shown themselves in their true colors. While disputing about theories and protracting negotiations, they hoped for an internal revolution in Germany, and broke off negotiations when they saw that a cultured nation like Germany could not be enticed by the prospect of plunder to destroy the foundations of its civil existence. The Germans now shudder at the cruelties of the lawless bands supporting the present so-called Government of Russia, and hope that energetic action on their part will assist the races separating from Russia to resume peaceful work shortly.

Unhappily, the prospect of a speedy and honorable general peace had not improved. Despite his fear of the Central Powers' continuous submarine successes, and of possibility of attack by their armies, the enemy still hoped to enforce his will, but the German strength is unbroken and unshakable and much as they desire peace, the German people are determined to hold out until the attainment of a peace guaranteeing them the certainty of a healthy development, in a free country washed by a free ocean.

After a short sitting the House adjourned until Wednesday.

A Vienna message indicates that the Polish opposition has compelled the Government to modify its arrangements with Ukraine. The Premier, it states, has informed the Reichstag that representatives of the Rada and the Austro-Hungarian Government have signed an agreement complementary to the Ukrainian treaty of peace, stating that the Chelm district will not revert to the Ukrainian Republic and providing for the appointment of a mixed commission to decide its fate later on racial lines and with due regard to the wishes of the population. The announcement, the message adds, was warmly applauded.

### Prepare to Defend Petrograd

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—By an overwhelming majority, the Bolshevik and Revolutionary Socialists of the Left in the Central Executive Committee voted to defend Petrograd at all costs. A mobilization of all workers is being considered.

### Polish Parties Unite

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)

Vienna messages state that the Ukrainian settlement has united all the Polish parties as never before in opposition to the Central Powers. Demonstrations have taken place in Lemberg, Cracow and other Galician towns and a one-day protest strike has been everywhere observed, while the Polish Minister of Education and the Polish Minister for Galicia have resigned from the Austrian Government. Meanwhile, conferences between the Poles and Socialists and discussions between the former and the Premier are proceeding in Vienna.

The Neue Zürcher Zeitung's Vienna correspondent learns that the Premier contemplates the immediate introduction of constitutional reforms in favor of the Czechs and South Slavs, with a view to obtaining a majority for the budget despite Polish opposition.

### Rumania and Central Powers

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

A Vienna message states that the Rumanian Government is reported to have expressed a wish for a preliminary discussion with the Central Powers' representatives, concerning the eventual conclusion of peace, and Count Cernin and other delegates will shortly go to Rumania. Authoritative quarters are pessimistic, however, concerning peace prospects. A Berlin message gives Feb. 22 as the probable date of the beginning of negotiations.

### German Proclamations in Russia

LONDON, England (Thursday)—German detachments, 20 miles east of Vitebsk, distributed proclamations, declaring that resistance to Germany was futile, and that German forces are preparing to occupy Petrograd, according to a dispatch from Petrograd today.

### Russian Press Comment

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Commenting on the Russian peace negotiations with the Central Powers, the Pravda declares: "If General Hoffman continues the war, he will restore the nobles and landlords and bankers. We'll fight to the last bullet and the last man."

### German Successes Ridiculed

ZURICH, Switzerland (Thursday)—Commenting on the German movement against Russia, copies of the Mannheim Volks Stimme, received here declare: "Germany's successes in the East against an enemy's demobilized army are grotesque and unworthy of heroic troops."

## RUSSIA AS SEEN BY A DIPLOMATIST

Views of Baron Rosen, Former Ambassador to United States, Given Last July, Largely Borne Out by Later Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—"More than six months ago," says Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago, "Baron Roman Rosen, formerly Russian Ambassador to the United States, addressed a communication to me, which he said he was arranging to publish as an open letter, in some American journal, but I cannot discover that the letter was ever published. Baron Rosen's views were not shared by the non-Socialists in Russia; many of the latter seemed to believe that he was playing the German game, but the former Ambassador now seems to have been correct in his interpretation of the situation. He has also been justified by the recent declaration of British labor and by statements of President Wilson.

"While disagreeing with Baron Rosen on several points, I nevertheless feel that I should publish the more important sections of the letter, which is of great interest, particularly as representing the attitude of a veteran diplomatist, trained in the ways of the old régime, toward the new trend."

Following are extracts from the letter of Baron Rosen:

"In these truly tragic times, it is the stern duty of every Russian who has at heart, not the 'saving' of his own or of this or that party's political 'face,' but the welfare, nay the very existence of his country and nation, to face the truth as it really is, and to aid by every means in his power every honest endeavor to find a way out of the present deadlock, consistent with the nation's honor and dignity, and to save what can still be saved from the wreck of the country's former greatness and prosperity. Such a way I pointed out in an article which one of the minor political newspapers here has had the courage to print, and of which I prepared a translation for the special benefit of the American Mission to Russia. This article was simply the amplification, for the sake of popularization, of a memorial which I have in person presented individually to all the leading members of the Coalition Government, with the exception of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has not seen fit to grant my request for an interview. The now more than ever urgently needed diplomatic action advocated in that memorial, I had pressed as long ago as December last (1916), upon the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pokrovsky, when the Allies were preparing their reply to President Wilson's address. Mr. Pokrovsky, an able and level-headed man, but quite new to his office, and quite inexperienced in the handling of momentous international affairs, although agreeing with my view of the exigencies of the situation, which he was unable or unwilling to resist. The result was that President Wilson was vouchsafed a collective reply on behalf of the Allies, the Russian part of which was particularly, and I make bold to say, ludicrously unreasonable, and which will forever remain as a monument of latter-day European diplomacy's fateful incompetence, or else weak-kneed subservency to demagogic folly.

"Then came the revolution, and the declaration of war by the United States to Germany. Victorious Russian democracy lost no time in proclaiming to the world, with noble and fearless directness, its aims: 'Peace, as soon as it can possibly be brought about by negotiation—no separate peace with Germany, as Russian democracy has been, and still is being, falsely accused of advocating, but general peace, in full agreement with all our allies; peace without annexations and without war contributions; and peace on the basis of the freedom of all nationalities to determine their own destinies.'

"This program the first Provisional Government, composed of representatives of the so-called 'bourgeois' parties, with the sole exception of Mr. Kerensky, had been reluctantly compelled to adopt, under pressure from the Socialist Council of Workmen and Soldier Deputies. It has been, and is still, sneeringly referred to in their partisan press. Their reluctance to adopt it was so thinly veiled, and, in fact, so manifest, as to favor everywhere abroad the formation of an entirely erroneous conception of the true meaning of the Russian revolution.

"The Councils of Workmen and Soldier Deputies are, of course, entirely self-constituted bodies, but they are in close touch with the masses, and they have rightly gauged the real feelings of the 15,000,000 to 17,000,000 of the army which the new Russia inherited from the old régime.—S. N. H.]

[This is probably a very correct estimate of the army which the new Russia inherited from the old régime.—S. N. H.]

soldiers and sailors called to the colors, who are the true representatives of the peasantry of Russia, of the class who constitute the bulk and mainstay of the nation. Therein lies the secret of the irresponsibility of the Councils' power, much more than in the attractiveness to the masses of their socialistic doctrines. If the leaders of the 'bourgeois' parties had had the political wisdom of fully realizing this, they would have frankly adopted the Councils' program, and would have immediately proceeded to open negotiations with our Allies, in order to seek their adhesion to the Russian Democracy's proposals, as I advocated in my article, of which I inclose a translation.

[This article was published in the Den of June 2, 1917, and was reprinted in America. But I give the most striking paragraph of the article: 'It



Baron Roman Romanovitch Rosen  
Formerly Russian Ambassador to the United States

therefore remains for us, casting aside all watchwords void of any clearly defined meaning, to enter upon diplomatic negotiations with our allies and the United States of America, now closely associated with our coalition, and by this means to elicit what concrete conditions of a future peace would satisfy their just demands, and could be conciliated with the declaration of the Provisional Government, and with the principles proclaimed by President Wilson—such negotiations necessarily centering in London. Having reached an agreement on these points, basic conditions for future peace negotiations might be jointly determined upon, and might then be communicated to the German Government as a kind of ultimatum on behalf of a coalition of powers embracing almost all civilized mankind, leaving it open to that Government either to accept these conditions, or else to shoulder the sole responsibility for the continuation of the war, rendered inevitable by a refusal to accept them."—S. N. H.]

"Such truly patriotic action would have enabled them to hold on to their posts in the Provisional Government, to moderate by their participation in shaping its policies, the economic claims of the Socialist parties, and to keep the ship of state on an even keel. They, however, preferred to cling to their war cry, 'No peace without a final and decisive victory,' and to their imperialistic program, as outlined in the reply to President Wilson's address of December, 1916, thus abandoning the ship of state, at a most critical moment in the country's history, to the one-sided guidance of the Socialist parties, and considerably weakening the position of the country from an international point of view. This attitude of the 'bourgeois' parties is to be deeply deplored in every respect, and not the least because it will insure their defeat in the coming elections to the Constituent Assembly. . . .

"These parties, or their leaders, still seem to be unable to realize that, under modern conditions of warfare, when no longer comparatively small professional armies, but whole nations armed to the teeth, confront each other, imperialistic policies can be carried through only when they are fully understood and endorsed by the bulk of the nations at war. This is emphatically not the case in the present war so far as Russia is concerned. The Russian peasantry, who compose 90 per cent of the fighting forces of the nation, are as a class still largely illiterate, densely ignorant, politically quite uneducated, and therefore incapable of forming a reasoned opinion on questions of foreign policy. Such abstract notions as 'the great Slav cause,' 'hegemony,' 'balance of power,' or such legends as the supposed traditional yearning of the Russian people for the possession of Constantinople, strategic considerations in regard to 'straits or keys' to this or that sea, and so forth, all belong to a small-circle of intellectuals, who by their control of the press, their influence on the Government and the numerically very limited reading public, are enabled to create the illusion of a 'public opinion' of the immense mass of the Russian people. The truth is that all this does not convey any meaning to the masses of the people, and to the ever so many millions of men who have been called to the colors, and who are now wearing soldiers' garb.

"Any one who keeps his thought clear and untroubled by the jingoistic clap-trap that pervades the utterances of the censored press, and of public men in all the belligerent countries, must see that the one crying, tragically crying, need of this country—and for that matter of all the countries engaged in this awful war—is Peace; certainly not a separate peace with Germany, which would be disastrous all round, but a general peace in full agreement with all our allies, on the basis of the Russian Democracy's declaration, and the principles proclaimed by the President of the United States, upon terms just and fair to all. Such a peace, without forcible annexations and punitive indemnities, would create the only possible condition which would insure its becoming a really durable peace, and would deal a death-blow to militarism, by proving conclusively that war, even on such a gigantic scale, and after entailing such colossal sacrifices of material and moral values, was unprofitable to all concerned.

"The Russian revolution carries

still another meaning, which is also a solemn warning to the ruling classes in all the belligerent countries. The revolution also means the beginning of the awakening of the toiling masses, which compose the overwhelming majority of the people of every country, to the realization of the fact that the awful crime of this war, and of its indefinite prolongation, has been and is being forced on them by their rulers, as an outcome of policies which to these rulers represent the tempting phantoms of Power, of Hegemony, of Prestige, of Revenge, of Markets, of Expansion.

"These policies present themselves to the masses merely as shibboleths devoid of meaning in terms of the lives of men and women, for which however they have had, and are still expected to have, to pay with the lives of millions of their sons and brothers, with millions upon millions of ruined homes, and with all the untold suffering and misery wrought by a war on such a gigantic scale. Further, it means that when the day of their final awakening shall have dawned upon the masses, they will make it a day of reckoning with their rulers, and that the present fratricidal war between the nations may resolve itself into a fratricidal and suicidal war within the nations. The part of wisdom, it would seem, would be to heed the warning before it is too late.

"You can imagine with what feelings of profound disappointment, nay utter despair, I realized that the American Mission had not come here for the purpose of aiding the Russian people and the Russian democracy in the only way in which real aid could be rendered them, by lending the all-powerful support of the United States to their endeavor to bring about the termination of the war by way of negotiation as soon as possible. As it is, the advent of the mission will only have served to bolster up the self-complacency and encourage the baseless hopes of those who still hold that the war will and can be brought to an end through the final and crushing defeat of the enemy by force of arms, and who, through their apparently still potent influences, have succeeded in preventing so far any serious and really effective effort in the only possible direction in which an honorable peace could be brought about, as willed by the Russian democracy.

"And how much invaluable time, ever since last December, has been thus fatally and irretrievably lost, while we have been sliding ever faster and faster down the inclined plane, leading to bankruptcy of the State, and the complete disorganization of the economic life of the country, from which it will take the nation generations to recover. It might be well also to keep in view that the failure of the Russian democracy to secure in this present crisis the undivided support of her sister democracies, would obviously mean the unquestioned triumph of the spirit of that very 'militarism,' which we have all declared we have set out to destroy.

"You may believe me, my dear friend, when I say that in writing as I do, I have no personal or partisan aim to grind. It is merely the cry of a despairing heart, the heart of one who in the evening of a long life given up entirely to the most devoted service to the country of his birth, finds himself condemned to stand by in impotent rage, a helpless witness of his country's downfall and ruin, brought about by the late Imperial Government's insane and fatal domestic and foreign policy, which he has all along persistently opposed with word and pen, to the best of his ability.

"My only hope is still in your country, the country to which all my life long I have been warmly and lovingly attached, the country that bears in its womb the future of mankind. May she wake up to a realization of the sinister meaning of the awful tragedy now being enacted on the battlefields of Europe—an omen perhaps of the approaching doom of our race and civilization. And may the great, noble and generous American nation come to see and understand that the only way to help her sister nations of Europe to save and extricate themselves from the sanguinary mire in which they are agonizing, is by bringing to bear the colossal weight of her material and moral strength, in trying to induce them to settle their differences by way of negotiation, before the destruc-

tion and ruin wrought by the war shall have become irretrievable. . . .

"My voice, of course, is nothing but a very still and very small voice, entirely drowned in the gigantic chorus of largely self-imposed madness, which fills the universe with its martial din. But it is a voice in the service of Eternal Truth, and in the end Truth must and will prevail. In that service, and for the sacred cause of peace, I shall go on fighting, with word and pen, until my heart stops beating."

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Some of our foremost chemists applied themselves to the development of poison gases and to the providing of protective measures and we have now reached a point when we have a definite superiority in both respects.

"That is the moment when the Germans start propaganda for poison gas to be given up and what we have to consider is this: If we were voluntarily to agree to abstain from the use of poison gas have we generals, responsible for the lives of their men, any guarantee that Germany will not spring another surprise on us as they did in April, 1917?"

Turning to the operations in Palestine, General Maurice reported an interesting development there, where, as he had indicated in a previous interview, the next move might be in the direction of Jericho. The rainy season, he pointed out, had delayed operations, the rivers from the hills of Judea being in flood and preventing the construction of railway lines. An advance, however, had now been made which had carried the British completely forward to the ridge overlooking the Jordan Valley and from this point they had nothing before them but a steady descent into that valley. This situation was, therefore, full of interesting possibilities.

Discussing minor topics, General Maurice referred to the air raids on London, since Jan. 1, the Germans had carried out fire raids on England, of which two had been completely abortive. On their side the British had carried out 13 raids on Germany, all of which had secured definite and material results.

### Raid Near Polygon Wood

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A successful raid by New Zealand troops early today in the neighborhood of the Polygon Wood, in which a few Germans were taken prisoners, was reported today by Field Marshal Haig. "Near Flessingue the enemy artillery was active yesterday evening," he stated.

### British Aerial Activity

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—On Monday much aerial work was accomplished in conjunction with the artillery activity and the taking of photographs. Numerous air raids during the day and night were carried out and Treves and Thionville were bombed for the third time in 36 hours. Treves station broke into flames and three other buildings were alight when the machines left. At Thionville, bursts were seen on the railway and in the gas works and a large fire was started, which was visible to the pilots attacking Treves. Two British machines failed to return. Continuous air fighting took place, 11 German machines being brought down and six driven down out of control. Two other British machines are missing.

### British Advance on Jericho

LONDON, England (Thursday)—General Allenby's forces advanced to within four miles of Jericho yesterday, it was officially announced today.

"Despite heavy rainstorms, we have advanced three and a half miles through a difficult country, on a front seven and three-quarters miles wide east of Jerusalem," the statement declared. "We advanced our front four miles northeast of Jerusalem."

### German Raids Repulsed

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Enemy raids were repulsed northwest of Rheims and in the Loire region, the communiqué announced today. The German prisoners taken in the recent Lorraine attack totaled 525.

### Germans Land in Finland

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—A German-Finnish battalion landed in Finland yesterday, according to dispatches to the Aftonbladet today.

### Germans Press Forward

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—"Pressing eastward from Dvinsk, Pinsk and Rovno, we have cleared the country of the enemy and taken prisoners a general, several divisional commanders, 425 officers and 8700 men," the German War Office declared today.

"We have occupied Leal after crossing the frozen Sand River," the report said. "We have marched through Wenden and are now before Wolmar." "In addition to prisoners, we took 1353 guns, 120 machine guns, over 4000 automobiles, food-laden trains and incalculable other material.

"A strong French attack penetrated isolated points around Moncel, Reclécourt and Mouancourt last evening," the German statement said. The enemy troops were later driven out by counter-attacks.

### AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

The German official statement issued on Wednesday reads as follows:

Western theater—There have been artillery and mine-firing duels on several parts of the front. Strong reconnoitering attacks by the British troops west of Houthé and by the French near Juvincourt and north of Rheims were repulsed. Elsewhere nothing occurred.

The forward movement continues in

the east. German troops have entered Estonia. Werder has been passed through in an easterly direction.

An earlier communiqué states that on both sides of the Riga-Petrograd railway, the Russian positions 12½ miles beyond the old German front were crossed. The feeble enemy resistance near Intsen, north of the railroad, was soon broken. German divisions pushed, on from Dvinsk to the northeast and east, advancing between Dvinsk and Lutsk on wide sectors. German divisions pressing forward beyond Lutsk are marching on Rovno. A total of 2500 prisoners, several hundred guns and a great amount of rolling stock have fallen into German hands.

### LONDON, England (Thursday)—The

British War Office issued a statement on Wednesday which reads as follows:

After a heavy preliminary bombardment the enemy forces attempted to raid our line last night east of Ariex-en-Gohelle. The attacking party was completely repulsed by our troops, with the loss of a number of Germans killed or taken prisoners.

A successful local enterprise was carried out early last night northwest of Wytschaete. Several prisoners were captured by us.

Except for some activity northwest of St. Quentin, nothing further of special interest occurred.

Last night's report from Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters says:

A few prisoners were brought in by our patrols on the southern portion of the front. A raid was attempted by the enemy troops early this morning east of Armentières, but was repulsed. The hostile artillery has shown some activity during the day in the neighborhood of St. Quentin and southwest of La Bassée.

An Admiralty statement says: "Naval aircraft dropped many tons of explosives on Monday night on St. Denis Westrem and the docks at Brugge and drove down an enemy machine. Large quantities of explosives were dropped Tuesday on the airfield at Aertrycke and the dump at Engel with good results."

### PARIS, France (Thursday)—The

French War Office on Wednesday issued the following statement:

Three German raids on small French posts in the region of Quincy Wood, northwest of Courcy and in the sector of Vauquois were repulsed by the French fire.

There was rather violent artillery fighting in the Champagne, in the region of Butte du Mesnil and in the Vosges.

On the remainder of the front the night passed quietly.

### ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The

Italian War Office on Wednesday issued a statement which says:

On the whole front the usual harassing actions were carried out by the opposing armies; they were more intense west of the Frenzella Valley and along the coastal region.

At Messalagio and east of the Pertica, strong enemy detachments attempting to reach our position were repulsed; a few prisoners remained in our hands.

Aerial activity on both sides was marked along the front lines. At dawn a squadron of British machines surprised the aviation ground at Casarsa and bombed it with very good effect; an airship shed was destroyed.

At night one of our squadrons reached the aviation camp at La Comina and dropped two tons of explosives, causing a large fire. All of our machines and those of the Allies returned without damage.

Last evening an enemy airplane returning from a bombing expedition was brought down north of Treviso.

### VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—The

official statement issued on Wednesday reads as follows:

An enemy attack on Monte Pertica failed, with heavy enemy losses. General von Linsingen's troops have advanced further in the direction of Kovno.

Lutsk was occupied by General Linsingen's army.

## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted for, 7.

Number that have voted against, 6.

Number that have yet to vote, 41.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 29.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 24-25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 13.

## AMERICAN MESSAGE TO BRITISH LABOR

LONDON, England (Thursday)—At

yesterday's session of the labor conference, Mr. Arthur Henderson read a cable dispatch received from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announcing the refusal of the American Federation to participate in this or other conferences at the present time, owing to the belief that German influences were their inspiration. The delegates listened quietly to the reading of the dispatch and made no demonstration at its conclusion. The message was then referred to a committee, which is to decide the form of the reply, if any, which is to be sent to Mr. Gompers.

Neither Mr. Henderson nor any of the other labor leaders would comment on the message, but from the remarks of the delegates it was evident that they resented the imputation that German influences inspired the present conference.

An official statement made at the close of the day's session apologized for the absence of many foreign delegates by saying:

"Some of them have not been given passports and the traveling facilities to enable them to be present."

## Refutation Requested

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, and Albert Thomas, French labor leader, in behalf of the International labor conference, today cabled Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, requesting a refutation of the alleged statements that American labor believes the London conference was German inspired.

## ELIHU ROOT CITES RUSSIA AS A WARNING

CHICAGO, Ill.—Urging America not

to be shaken from war preparations by peace talk, and citing "poor Russia's present condition" as a warning, Elihu Root today addressed a stirring letter to the Congress of National Service, in opening session here.

"The Bolsheviks," Mr. Root wrote, "were very eloquent about a peace without annexations and indemnities. They filled the minds of the Russian peasants with these ideas to such an extent that they stopped fighting and making munitions, when they got to Brest-Litovsk they found that Germany had no intention of making such a peace. She wanted the Baltic provinces of Russia and she seized and intends keeping them. We must beware of anything in the remotest degree approaching that."

## SALARY INCREASES SOUGHT

Although Mayor Peters has announced that only in extraordinary cases will advances in salary be given to city employees receiving \$1800 or more a year, the members of the Election Commission, whose salaries are fixed by ordinance, provide for increases of at least \$500 a year each in their budget for this year.

Filene's

## Women's Spring Suits

Spring suit shades are ashes and chin-chilla, two light khaki shades; Monaco, a becoming blue, bottle green, mignonette and of course navy blue! The women's shop has all these shades at the price so many women want to pay, \$35.

Other new suits, \$25 to \$35. Four Filene suits out of five fit without alteration.



Poirot  
twill, \$35

Filene's—5th floor—mail orders filled

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

## Help Win the War—Save Wheat

Eat Cream of Rye  
delicious in a dozen ways

Serve it some way every day

Recipes on the Package—Your grocer has it  
MINNEAPOLIS CEREAL CO., Inc. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



## VISIT TO A NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

Special Representative of The Christian Science Monitor Gives His Impressions of One of Britain's Training Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—So general is the public acceptance of "Jack Tar's Handiness" that the public usually omits to consider how "Jack Tar" obtained his handiness.

Accordingly, through the British Admiralty's usual consideration for these matters, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor found himself in a small steam pinnace, speeding over the wind-swept waters of a south-coast English harbor on a visit to one of His Majesty's training ships. The port teemed with interesting craft, with a great preponderance of naval units of all kinds, from the small motor tender of a destroyer, to battleships of the line. It is claimed that in the training of a seaman, as to any other occupation, "atmosphere" contributes largely to the success of the course. If that argument holds, there should not be a single case of failure among the many boys and youths he saw that day. Passing down the harbor, trawler after trawler was to be seen on its way out to sweep the ocean's surface for nests of "eggs" deposited by the ever-active U-boats. A nameless unit of the American light-cruiser force received a vociferous cheer from our tiny craft and thereafter could be seen "Old Glory" floating from the "peak" of many other vessels of Uncle Sam's navy. The ingenuity of all one saw speaks volumes for the men of the "silent forces." There were some of the very latest examples of camouflage which one would assume to be effective where the distance was a number of miles, but when viewed from only a few hundred yards the effect was like a practical joke, or the attempt of a cubist artist to be funny.

In the distance were three great hulks towering up from the waters, their sides black and forbidding and pierced with many windows and portholes. These were some of the last of England's wooden ships of war. The largest of the three was the old Impregnable. She had never been in commission, we were informed. It was supposed her back was broken in launching in 1862 and she was considered unfit for active service. For present needs, however, she is admirably suited, for together with the other two ships to which she is connected by a covered way, she houses a naval training school of some 1200 to 1400 boys of 15 or 16 years of age.

On drawing alongside the pinnace was greeted by the officers in charge of the school, and without wasting unnecessary time in social formalities the inspection of the institution began. The first impression gained was the neatness of it all. The ship, the boys, their instructors, were spotlessly tidy. There appeared to be a place for each and everything, and everything was in its place. A tour of the top deck showed a large number of classes in session, and all the boys appeared to be keenly interested in what their instructor was saying or in the subject on the blackboard. They were learning the art of laying and aiming a six-inch gun, by a device which makes the conditions similar to those prevailing at sea; an invention of Admiral Sir Percy Scott. They were learning also how to splice a rope, launch a lifeboat, and steer a ship under most realistic conditions.

Added to this was a course of gunnery drill, musketry drill, physical drill, and all the other essentials of that thorough training which go to make up what will one day be a seaman or gunner or a warrant officer or even a commissioned officer in His Majesty's navy.

Take, for instance, the gun-laying device which is termed a dotter. This is most ingenious. A dummy six-inch naval gun, practically a duplicate of the genuine article, is connected with a diminutive target placed a few feet from the muzzle of the gun. The target is the work of an experienced artist or scene painter and exactly represents the dim outline of a battleship miles off on the horizon. To add a further touch of realism the target is not fixed or steady! A motor is attached to a device which moves the target in such a way that the effect is exactly as though the gun was on the heaving deck of a battleship in half a gale, causing the gunner to fire at the moments when the heave of the vessel brings his target into line with his sights.

Every time the trigger of the gun is pulled and the imaginary shell sent hurtling through the air, a small pencil at the back of the target imprints a tiny dot on a scaled card which is lined in a way to correspond with the position of the battleship on the painted target, and it is seen at a glance whether the sighting was accurately done or not. Grouped round this dummy gun were a class of some 20 or 30 boys, and one of them was laying the gun. When he had fired some 20 or 30 shots, the operation ceased, and the card on the reverse side of the target showed on examination that out of some 24 shots only four or five had failed to hit the mark.

A study of this group of boys was most instructive. Attention was written on every feature, and the attitude of each one was indicative of the greatest keenness and alertness.

In another section of the deck, on what might be said to resemble the bridge of a battleship, was a complete ship's binnacle or ship's compass, with the "wheel" in front of it, both the binnacle and "wheel" being

mounted on a movable platform attached to a small electric motor which the operation of the wheel set in motion and in turn caused the movable platform to swing in one direction or the other, just as the prow of a vessel would under the hand of the man at the helm.

It must not be thought that the boys' instruction is entirely confined to practical demonstrations, for there is a great deal of book learning and theoretical knowledge necessary for the equipment of the man who becomes a gunner expert or who wishes to qualify for warrant officers' or in some instances, commissioned rank. These boys are drawn from every station in life, but mostly from the humbler folk in town or country.

While passing to the next group of training ships it was explained that after a course of some six or eight months, the boys on the ships just left, unless they are going to qualify for an advanced gunnery course or some other more technical branch of the navy, are drafted out into the fighting men of the fleet. Just such a boy as one of these was Jack Cornwell, the boy hero of the Jutland battle, and he had been trained on the ship we had just left.

The next group of training ships was situated further up the harbor and no far from the shore. This particular group was apparently devoted more to the mechanical or engineering training of the boys. Most of them enter the ships at the age of 15 to take a course of four years' duration and on leaving become efficient mechanics or engineers. From the quality of the work which the older youths had turned out there was no doubt as to their efficiency at the end of the training. It is these men who form the nucleus of the engine-room staff of a battleship and who may eventually attain to commissioned rank in the engineering branch of the navy.

A visit to another ship showed how the stokers for the navy are trained. The man in the street probably never realizes that a stoker requires any training at all. But a stoker's job does not merely consist of shoveling coal into a furnace; he must be able to detect gases in the bunkers, and disperse them. He has to understand water gauges and safety valves, and many other details common to any stokehole.

It is the object of these training ships to start the boy or man on whatever particular work he has chosen with as much knowledge of his job as it is possible to give him without the practical experience which can only come from carrying on the actual job itself.

Finally leaving the training ships and the harbor, a visit was made to the naval training establishment on shore. Here were chiefly barracks and officers' quarters, parade grounds and recreation fields. The chief feature of interest was the signaling school, with its ingenious methods of teaching the boys under actual sea-going conditions, as far as it is possible to do so on shore.

The equipment of this branch of the work includes a 25,000-candle-power searchlight, and here again it would not require a great stretch of the imagination to picture the keenness of the boys to learn how to operate the patent shutter by which the signaling is carried on. There is a strikingly simple, but very effective method for reducing the various combinations of letters and numbers by different types of vessels for the purpose of identification at night. With the aid of this apparatus, by touching a button, any combination of lights desired can be shown in miniature and exactly as they would appear in the distance at sea.

The officers in charge of the various branches of instruction were immensely interesting and very proud of their contribution to Britain's war effort, and we were informed that more than 12,000 boys had passed out into the navy from one group of training ships alone. The boys all looked in excellent condition. Great care is taken to watch individual progress, and any boy showing aptitude or ability along any particular line of development is singled out and given every opportunity to use his talent to the best advantage.

## GERMANS AND ART TREASURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—A communication from the Imperial Chancellor to the president of the Reichstag describes the measures taken for the protection of art treasures on the various fronts. The supervision of this work on the Western Front, it states, has been entrusted to Dr. Demmmer, the deputy director of the Royal Museum in Berlin; that on the Rumanian to Professor Braune, the director of the Munich picture galleries; and that in Upper Italy to Geheimrat von Falke, director of the Königliche Kunstgewerbemuseum in Berlin. It is further stated that museums and depots in Bruges, Valenciennes, Poursies, Charleville and Sedan have been established for the reception of objects of art collected in the West.

## VOYAGES REQUIRE LICENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—By a new regulation published under the Defense of the Realm Act it is provided that except under a license granted by the Shipping Controller: (a) No British ship, being a ship registered in the United Kingdom and being, if a steamer, of not less than 500 tons gross tonnage, and of a sailing ship, of not less than 1000 tons gross tonnage, shall proceed to sea on any voyage whatsoever; (b) No British ship whatsoever shall proceed to sea from any port in the United Kingdom; (c) No ship whatsoever shall proceed to sea on a voyage from any port in the British Islands to any other port in the British Islands.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from I. F. S. photograph

Alexander Karageorgevitch  
Prince Regent of Serbia

## PRINCE ALEXANDER OF SERBIA'S GREAT TASK

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent

LONDON, England.—The world war produced no more sympathetic and heroic figure than the young Prince Regent of Serbia. Promoted at an early age to the leadership of a small democratic State which had just embarked on the difficult task of mending the ravages of three successful campaigns, and organizing the administration of territorial acquisitions which had well-nigh doubled its area, he had scarce time to realize the greatness which had been suddenly thrust upon him, when his country was plunged anew into strife and called upon to fight for its very existence.

Born at Cettinge on Dec. 4, 1888, the son of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch (then a simple pretender to the Serbian throne) and the eldest daughter of King Nicholas of Montenegro, he was taken to Geneva by his father and there received his early education in the Swiss public schools. In 1899 the family moved to Petrograd, where Alexander studied law. It having been decided that his elder brother George should follow a military career.

In 1903 Prince Peter was called to the Serbian throne, whereupon his family took up residence in Belgrade, but Alexander was sent back to Petrograd the following year to enter the corps des pages of Tzar Nicholas II. In 1909 he returned again to Belgrade and completed his studies under the guidance of Serbian professors. Shortly afterward, Prince George, then a simple pretender to the Serbian throne, died, and Alexander became heir-apparent, in which capacity, with the grade of colonel, he took command of the First Serbian Army at the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1912. His troops were primarily responsible for the victories of Koumanovo and Prilep and he again led them to success on the Bregalnitz during the campaign against Bulgaria the following year.

Prior to the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary in 1914, King Peter confided to his son the regency of the kingdom, and in this capacity he took up the responsibilities of commander-in-chief of the army. With the exception of periodical visits to the front, he spent all his time at headquarters, sharing the inconveniences inseparable from active service, inspiring his soldiers with confidence, and enthroning himself in the hearts of the populace. When misfortune fell upon the land and the army became faced with the necessity of withdrawal across the Albanian Mountains, his was the galvanizing force which time and time again spurred on the soldiers to renewed endeavor.

Serious and reserved, sociable and approachable, Prince Alexander was endowed with great personal charm and was eminently fitted to preside over the destinies of the most democratic of kingdoms. He was a Serb of the Serbs, the direct descendant of the first Karageorge ("Black" George) who rallied his people against the Turks and led them in the struggle for national independence, and it must be remarked of him that he always held the constitutional liberties and rights of the people in prime respect. With these necessary attributes of Twentieth Century kingship, he combined a keen knowledge of European and Balkan politics and a sound understanding of the arts and crafts of modern

warfare. Of his loyalty to the allied cause it need only be said that, when confronted with propositions for a separate peace with Austria, he replied: "The word of Serbia is engaged and her way is marked out—to vanquish, or to die with honor."

## MEETING IN ROME TO HONOR AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Great Hall of the Senatorial Palace on the Capitol, Rome, was recently the scene of a meeting in honor of the United States at which the American Ambassador and the ministers, Nitti, Sacchi, Clufetti, Dallolio, and Milani were present, as well as numerous undersecretaries and deputies. The first speaker was Don Prospero Colonna, Mayor of Rome, who paid a tribute to the United States for their entrance into the war. Guglielmo Marconi, who followed him, was accorded a great reception, and spoke of the cordial reception given in America to the Italian mission of which he had formed part. The United States, by their entrance into the war, had set a noble example of disinterestedness and humanity, and he looked for a closer collaboration between America and Italy after the war. The next speaker, Signor Nitti, in his turn alluded to the kindly welcome extended by America to the Italian mission and to the special popularity enjoyed by Guglielmo Marconi, the man who was so eminently representative of the intellectual affinity which united their ancient race to the vigorous, youthful vitality of the American people. He dwelt at some length on the lofty and ideal considerations which had induced the United States to enter the war, and stated that the words in which President Wilson had defined America's war aims, the defense of right and liberty, as superior to any other consideration, were really regarded as axiomatic and stood for a duty which was felt by every American citizen.

They, in Italy, said Signor Nitti, were conscious of the difficulties of the present hour, and they had no program which was not a practical one. They worked for no unwarrantable expansions, and for nothing that was not in keeping with their historical necessities and the same ideals of democracy. Russia had shown that there was something worse than war, and that was internal dissolution in the face of the enemy, and she was showing today that a real peace could only come by means of a firm purpose of resistance and through discipline and effort. War, with all its horrors, had never taken so many lives nor destroyed so much riches, nor produced so much ruin in Russia, as had been brought about by a separate peace of dissolution. Resistance meant victory. President Wilson, in his historical message declaring war, had said that right was more precious than peace, and they could use no other language, neither could other words be said in the Capitol. They wished not only for themselves, but also for their enemies, a peace which should be the triumph of right. Only in that way could peace be lasting or could they look without too much regret, at all that the war had meant in the way of destruction and sacrifice.

The applause that followed Signor Nitti's speech was renewed again and again, and President Wilson, America, and Italy were enthusiastically acclaimed.

## PREPARATIONS FOR SPANISH ELECTIONS

Plans for Campaigns Being Made in the Midst of Much Unrest Regarding High Price of Food and the Scarcity of Coal

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Extraordinary reports are coming in from all parts of Spain, as has been mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, showing the dangerous state of unrest and excitement of the population, owing to the dearth of food and its scarcity, and the shortage of coal. The rioting at Barcelona, Valencia and other places increases, women being generally the ringleaders. At Barcelona the crowd stormed the prefecture. The bakers' shops in many parts of the city have been broken into, and the crowd went to the covered market with sacks and filled them with all the foods they could seize. The people have also been stopping the street cars and forcing travelers to descend. Wagons carrying coal through the streets have to be protected by armed guards. Theaters, cafés and restaurants are everywhere closed, and the occupants of private houses keep their doors locked. At Santander the women and the police have come into conflict, and at Malaga about a thousand women threw stones at the houses of the middle classes, doing much damage. The authorities seem to be to a considerable extent nonplussed as to how to deal with these demonstrations on the part of the women, and little has been done to stop them. In some places there seems to be a strong disposition toward a general strike, and in view of the threats in this direction at Barcelona, troops have been posted in the streets. Two women who deposited a bomb in front of a house in the Calle Canals have been arrested. Strong criticism is being directed against the Minister of Public Works, Señor Alcalá Zamora, on account of his alleged failure to handle the situation. It is declared that the crisis in the transports and the food supply is due directly to his mismanagement, and that he has been subjected to Germanophile influences. Some of the most responsible newspapers, like La Correspondencia de España and El Liberal, are associating themselves with these criticisms, and the resignation of the Minister is regarded as probable. Señor Zamora's organ in the press, El Día, is owned chiefly by the brothers Mannesmann, who are Germans. In many ways an anti-German feeling now appears to be rapidly on the increase, the recent torpedoing of the Spanish steamship Joaquín Mumbur, at this crisis, having stirred up intense irritation. The captains and pilots of Gijón, to which the ship belonged, have sent a joint protest to the German Ambassador, and the Premier and Minister of Marine have also handed him a protest couched, it is said, in very strong terms. It is pointed out that Germany's extension of her submarine area seriously affects neutrals, and particularly Spain, who may be cut off from North Africa and the Canaries. Again, it is noted as a significant coincidence that the torpedoing of the Joaquín Mumbur coincides with the presence in Spain of American, French and English commercial missions, and with ministerial statements in which the idea of an agreement between Spain and these nations is approved.

Some of the leading newspapers, which have hitherto been silent on this subject, are now strongly advocating the establishment of commercial agreements between Spain and the Allies, declaring that Spain can no longer hold herself aloof, and that her vital interests demand the conclusion of reciprocal arrangements. In this connection a specially interesting incident has just taken place, the Premier, Señor García Prieto, making a point of publicly approving an article that appeared in the leading Conservative newspaper, La Epoca, in which a commercial and financial agreement between France and Spain was strongly advocated, as being advantageous to both countries. Señor Prieto, being a Democratic Liberal, apparently wishes, by this means, to indicate unity of opinion on the subject. I am in absolute agreement with La Epoca, he said, and such an agreement will be established as soon as circumstances demand, and will enable us to export a surplus of foodstuffs, such as fruits, which can be secured without prejudice to the national economy. The Cabinet is firmly decided to do its best in the primordial interests of the nation.

Preparations are now on foot for the forthcoming general elections, but in view of the disturbed state of the country there are serious misgivings upon this matter. At the end of a Cabinet council that lasted six hours, the Government announced that it would take measures to assure the strict legality and sincerity of the elections. The local authorities, it is stated, will be obliged to abstain en-

tirely from participation in the elections, and any transgression of the election law and all corruption will be severely punished. However, there are increasing reports as to a great Germanophile election campaign with a view to securing a large number of seats in the Cortes devoted to the German interests after the establishment of peace, and there can be no doubt about the Germanophile activities in this direction at present. It is also announced that the Finance Minister, the War Minister and the Minister of Public Works are about to undertake personal election campaigns and to address a large number of meetings. Colonel Marquez, who was recently called upon to resign the presidency of the chief infantry officers junta of defense on account of a difficulty he had had with the War Minister, Señor La Cierva, denies that he intends, as reported, to put himself forward as a candidate for the Cortes, although both from Right and Left he had been strongly pressed to do so. The candidates for the Left in Madrid will be Señors Melquades Alvarez, Pablo Iglesias, Lerroux, Castroviejo, Pallares, and Besteiro. The last named is one of the Cartagena prisoners sentenced to life terms in connection with the revolutionary strike last summer and for whose release there has lately been so much agitation.

## THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Anglo-South American Central Depot and Club, which was formed in May, 1916, is looking after the welfare of British soldiers from Central and South America and Mexico. Its headquarters is at No. 1 Queen's Gate, S. W., a house containing 37 rooms, which has been lent for the purpose by Helen, Lady Lucas-Tooth. This organization, which has been formed by the Anglo-South American colony in London, is financed almost entirely from South America, Central America and Mexico. Lord Aldenham is president, the vice-presidents being the British Ministers in the Argentine, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Panama, Uruguay, Venezuela and Mexico, and Bishop Every, Mr. F. G. Lomax, J. P., is chairman. Mr. J. Guthrie Reid, vice-chairman, and Mr. A. E. Steel honorary treasurer of the committee of management, whilst Mrs. Guthrie Reid is honorary secretary, and is also president of the workers' committee.

The organization has made itself responsible for the care of the 10,000 young men of British origin from South America, Central America and Mexico who have joined the British Army, and its activities cover a wide field. The depot is a distributing center for supplies, comforts and gifts, and is also a registration bureau for all those who have joined the forces, collecting information about them and giving it to their families. The men are supplied with comforts and periodicals, and the comfortable club-rooms provide places where both officers and men can meet with their friends when home on leave. Numbers of ladies work to supply them with comforts and requisites, and many also keep up a correspondence with the men, which is greatly appreciated. At Christmas 3000 parcels of warm clothing and 2500 parcels of gifts were sent out to the troops.

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The Neue Zürcher Zeitung has pointed out that the pastoral letter recently circulated by the Roman Catholic episcopate in Germany contains demands with regard to university appointments that are deserving of special attention. Up to now, the Swiss paper writes, those universities with (Roman) Catholic theological faculties—Bonn, Breslau, Strassburg, Tübingen, Munich and Würzburg—had a (Roman) Catholic historian or philosopher, or both, who occupied a chair in their respective schools of philosophy. The pastoral letter in question now demands something more: Not only students of theology, but those who attend all the other schools, the future Oberlehrer, judges, officials, statesmen, and so on, are to be taught philosophy and history from the (Roman) Catholic standpoint by professors specially approved by the episcopate.



## WAR-TIME clothes are like war-time men.

Their service depends upon the "stuff" of which they are made.

In quality of fabric, in honesty and skill of workmanship, we are putting into Macular Parker Clothes the stuff that wins.

Any substitute for it will prove to be a "slack" toward your purse.

MACULAR PARKER COMPANY  
400 WASHINGTON STREET  
BOSTON

## HINCKLEY &amp; WOODS INSURANCE

88 MILK ST.  
BOSTON  
THE MOST LIBERAL FORMS AND LOWEST RATES WITH EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT  
Tels 1495, 1492, 1497, 1498, 1499, 4285 & 4129 Bldg.

## LETTERS

## No Compulsory Surgery

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Recently, there appeared in your paper, an account of a young man in the army being court-martialed and deprived of a third of his pay for refusing to submit to a surgical operation. As a mother, I cannot help but raise my voice in protest to such injustice. What are the ideals for which we are fighting? Are they not justice, liberty and freedom for all? And yet here is a young man offering his life to uphold the honor of his country and he is not permitted to decide, according to the dictates of his own conscience, what is right and best for himself.

The physicians in charge claim it would have been a simple operation. Possibly. But even so, simple operations have been known to result fatally and physicians are agreed that when a man goes under the knife there is no way of determining the outcome. I myself submitted to what was called a simple operation 14 years ago and the wound has never healed, causing me more suffering than the original trouble ever did. I have also submitted to having that wound burned with 98 per cent carbolic acid several times to form a fresh surface so it would heal, but all to no avail. I have had 10 different doctors trying allopathic, homeopathic and electrical treatments, and no physician can tell me the reason for its not healing. I am not telling this experience to criticize the physicians, as they all studied my case and put forth their very best efforts to cure me, but instead to prove the unreliability of their methods and operations.

In the face of this little mite of evidence is it fair to force our boys to submit to operations and court-martial them if they refuse? No, a thousand times no, and every mother who sees the injustice of it should cry out against it.

I have a boy who is large and robust but too young to enlist without the consent of his mother, which I could never conscientiously give so long as he would be obliged to be inoculated with poison serums and perhaps be forced under some operation before he could even have the opportunity of striking a blow for his country.

I would, though, give my consent to his going into the trenches when needed, and if he should be killed I would be reconciled by the fact that he sacrificed his life for a noble cause, but if he should die from the result of some operation I would never be reconciled to that, it would be such a useless sacrifice. A MOTHER.

## GIFT OF AEROPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An additional sum of £4500 has been collected in the Malay Peninsula, through the agency of Mr. C. Alma Baker of Kinta, Perak, for the purchase of two aeroplanes for the use of the Royal Flying Corps, which will be named Malaya 33, Alma Baker No. 4 and Malaya 34, the Ashworth Hope No. 2.



## "Yale" Locks and Hardware

The "Yale" line of builders' hardware affords selection from hundreds of designs, harmonizing with every architectural school, suitable for every kind of house.

And every design is "Yale" in artistic decoration. The quality, and protection of "Yale" locks and hardware is guaranteed by the trademark "Yale." Look for that trademark "Yale."

Your hardware dealer has "Yale" locks and hardware.

THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO., NEW YORK  
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd.,  
St. Catharines, Ont.

## New England Distributors for all

Yale  
Locks and Door Closers

We invite you to inspect our complete line.

ALL STANDARD CUTLERY, SPORTING GOODS, KODAKS

J. B. Hunter Company  
HARDWARE  
60 Summer Street  
BOSTON



## PROTESTS HEARD ON MORE VACCINATION

Legislative Public Health Committee Hears Objections to Proposed Extension of Compulsory Law to Private Schools

"There is a rapidly growing sentiment against vaccination and when the public is fully awake to the situation, compulsory vaccination, at any rate, is done for," Dr. M. F. Padelford told the legislative Public Health Committee today. Dr. Padelford was among the remonstrants at a hearing on bills to extend the Compulsory Vaccination Law to all private schools in Massachusetts and to make more radical the certificates of exemption now issued by registered physicians.

"At the present time," he continued, "people of wealth have been able to escape compulsory vaccination by sending their children to the private schools. The bill before the committee will press extremely heavily upon the wealthy, even as the existing law presses upon those who send their children to the public schools."

He, as a physician, deemed it unfair to arbitrarily require a doctor to personally examine a child before granting exemption, thinking there was a moral right, at least, by which the parents could explain the condition of the child in a letter, on the strength of which exemption could be granted.

He charged that vaccination advocates have grossly misrepresented their case in the past, and told of many fatalities from vaccination. What was required in the law, he contended, was a definition of vaccination, for, he stated, during a century of experience with vaccine, there has not been a continuous period of 10 years during which it has been made from the same products.

A. F. Hill of Boston declared that if the people realized this proposed radical law was chiefly sought by what he termed the "medical trust," they would have filled the hearing room in opposition. He charged Boston officials with hiding from the people the exemption features of the law.

Representative Bagshaw of Fall River supported his bill to provide a \$100 fine for the use of impure vaccine virus. Prof. H. C. Ernst of Harvard declared the measure would abolish vaccination, in that he said vaccine virus cannot be produced on a large scale to comply with its terms of purity. Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, the new commissioner of the State Department of Health, opposed the Bagshaw bill, and was ready to accept the bill to extend compulsory vaccination to the private schools.

Dr. Samuel B. Woodard, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, submitted letters from colleges and private schools to show that they did not object to the bill. He also presented letters from Cardinal O'Connell and the Roman Catholic bishops of Springfield and Fall River, none of whom objected to having the municipalities maintain doctors at public expense to attend to vaccination in the parochial schools.

Dr. Samuel B. Woodard, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, submitted letters from colleges and private schools to show that they did not object to the bill. He also presented letters from Cardinal O'Connell and the Roman Catholic bishops of Springfield and Fall River, none of whom objected to having the municipalities maintain doctors at public expense to attend to vaccination in the parochial schools.

Dr. Samuel B. Woodard, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, submitted letters from colleges and private schools to show that they did not object to the bill. He also presented letters from Cardinal O'Connell and the Roman Catholic bishops of Springfield and Fall River, none of whom objected to having the municipalities maintain doctors at public expense to attend to vaccination in the parochial schools.

Dr. Samuel B. Woodard, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, submitted letters from colleges and private schools to show that they did not object to the bill. He also presented letters from Cardinal O'Connell and the Roman Catholic bishops of Springfield and Fall River, none of whom objected to having the municipalities maintain doctors at public expense to attend to vaccination in the parochial schools.

## FIFTEEN MORE SHIPS LOST BY THE BRITISH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, (Thursday)—During the week ending Feb. 16, 12 big British ships, including two for the week ending Feb. 9, three small ships and one fishing vessel were sunk. Eight British vessels, including two in the previous week, were unsuccessfully attacked. Arrivals were 2322; departures, 2393.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the weekly average of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, for the first six months after Feb. 25 to be: Arrivals and departures, 5260; number of vessels sunk, 26; percent sunk, 51; best off attacks, 17. The weekly result, beginning with the second six months, is as follows:

Week ending	Arrivals	Vessels	% Best off
Aug. 26	5,309	23	.43
Sept. 2	4,816	23	.47
Sept. 9	5,612	18	.32
Sept. 16	5,422	28	.51
Sept. 23	5,466	15	.27
Sept. 30	5,422	13	.24
Oct. 7	5,151	16	.31
Oct. 14	4,218	18	.42
Oct. 21	5,327	25	.47
Oct. 28	4,696	18	.39
Nov. 4	4,763	12	.25
Nov. 11	4,432	6	.13
Nov. 18	4,994	17	.34
Nov. 25	4,140	21	.50
Dec. 2	4,307	17	.39
Dec. 9	4,510	21	.45
Dec. 16	4,260	17	.39
Dec. 23	4,771	12	.25
Dec. 30	4,153	21	.52
Jan. 6	4,329	21	.48
Jan. 13	4,290	8	.18
Jan. 20	4,497	8	.18
Jan. 27	4,461	15	.32
Feb. 3	4,712	13	.28
Feb. 10	4,675	19	.41
Feb. 17	4,715	15	.32

## No French Vessels Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, (Thursday)—No French vessels or fishing boats were sunk during the week ending Feb. 16. Three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked, including one during the previous week.

## British Ships Completed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, (Thursday)—In 1917, an official announcement states, 200 British-built merchant vessels over 1600 tons were completed, aggregating 1,067,596 tons. The net loss of British vessels of 1600 tons and over during 1917 was 598, involving 26 per cent loss of British tonnage as compared with 1916, but the cargo involved was only about two per cent.

less. The following are the particulars of vessels completed in the United Kingdom in the past three months: November, 22 ships, totaling 130,375 tons gross; December, 21 ships, totaling 115,752; January, 11 ships, totaling 55,585 tons gross. The following standard vessels are included in these figures: November, two ships of 9459 tons; December, six ships of 28,931 tons; January, four ships, 20,738 tons.

## CONGRESS DEBATES THE RAILROAD BILL

Senator Lewis Speaks in Behalf of Government Ownership—Presidential Politics Involved in the Issue, It Is Claimed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government ownership of railroads, opposition to it, and, apparently, a considerable admixture of presidential politics are involved in the Railroad Bill, now before both houses, and especially in the Senate controversy over the bill and proposed amendments which will be taken up for consideration this afternoon. Sentiment for government ownership will be pretty fully tested out by an amendment which Senator Johnson of South Dakota has presented and which he said today he would press and force a roll call upon. This amendment substantially proposes to restore the language of the original bill and would continue government control after the war until such time as Congress would order otherwise.

"Government control ought to be continued long enough to have a fair trial," said Senator Johnson. "Moreover, I believe fully in government ownership and that the Government should not turn the roads back to private management, but should take them over."

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis spoke today on behalf of government ownership. He said that this action of the Government in taking over the operation of the transportation system cannot be regarded otherwise than as a step toward the inevitable, that is government ownership of all public utilities including railroads, telegraph and telephone systems, as well as public control of such national resources coal and oil. All this, said Senator Lewis, "is merely part of the trend of events which means the extensions of the power of the Federal Government even where it is recognized that this extension must mean intrusion on state sovereignty and the repealing of the constitution."

In view of the fact that many senators who are non-committal on the question of government ownership believe that the issue should be raised at the present time, the amendment to be offered by the South Dakota senator will not be an entirely accurate test of government ownership sentiment.

Speaking today on behalf of his amendment for the indefinite extension of railroad control after the war, Senator Johnson of South Dakota, said that government ownership of railroads would be the greatest step that could be taken toward the solution of the labor problem in the United States and toward the restoration of healthy economic conditions. It would stop, he said, the fluctuation of stocks and the inflation of bonds to twice the value of property; it would put an end to losses through railroad bankruptcies. The only people it could possibly hurt, said Senator Johnson, are the "stock jobbers and the gamblers, who would be compelled to make an honest living."

Senator Hiram Johnson of California, has already come out in a vigorous speech for public ownership, and it is hinted in Capitol circles that it is within the region of possibilities that he will be a presidential candidate in 1920 on a government ownership platform. Conservatives on the Republican side of the Senate do not take kindly to government ownership, and are far from enthusiastic over the program outlined on Tuesday by the senator from California.

It is evident that a great part of Republican opposition to government control of the roads for an indefinite period is political and would appear to proceed on the theory that Director General McAdoo is a presidential candidate; that he is likely to secure the Democratic nomination and that his power as a railroad dictator would be a valuable political asset.

Senator Underwood of Alabama, another presidential possibility from the Democratic ranks is strongly against the extension of control beyond the period of the war. Those who believe in the strength of political motives point out that the Senator from Alabama would be put at a disadvantage for the race in 1920 should the Director-General continue to control the transportation system after the termination of the war.

It is not at all likely, however, that the limit on control will be dropped from the bill. There has been in the last few weeks a noticeable increase in the number of senators who are becoming more and more averse to the granting of unlimited powers to be extended into time of peace. The Overman Bill, unless radically amended, will have to run the gantlet of this growing sentiment.

## BIG FINANCE BILL IS FAVORABLY REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Finance Committee today reported favorably the \$500,000,000 Finance Corporation Bill. The bill has been materially amended and some portions of it entirely rewritten. The most important amendment made by the committee provides for a "capital issues committee" to license issuance of securities.

## IMPERATIVE SHIP NEED EMPHASIZED FOR UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

little clique in complete control of the stores and equipment department at Hog Island. This was the department in which Freedman was employed. He said the three are B. W. Harris, who draws \$1000 a month as head of the department in addition to his scheduled duties as Mr. Carr's assistant; his brother, L. B. Harris, who heads the equipment division for \$425 a month, and J. E. Lynch, who is in charge of the stores division (larger than the equipment division) for a salary of \$400 monthly. The Harris brothers are members of the firm of the Manufacturers Supply Company of Minneapolis, which is said to be affiliated with Stone & Webster. Mr. Lynch is a former employee of Stone & Webster.

"That's a pretty nice little combination," commented Senator Nelson. "Mr. B. W. Harris," he continued, "wrote me and offered to come over and tell us personally all about the sacrifice he had made in coming from Minneapolis but when I learned that he was only getting \$1000 a month I decided we wouldn't bother him by asking him to come to Washington."

## Carpenters' Proposals

Representatives Lay Before Officials Proposition of Fundamentals

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the ship carpenters today laid before officials of the Shipping Board a concrete proposition embodying the only fundamentals which, they said, would end the existing labor trouble.

William L. Hutchesson, president of the carpenters' union, said, after a conference with Charles A. Piez, manager of the Shipping Board, that no further action would be taken by him until he had received the shipping official's answer to the proposals.

From authoritative sources, it was learned that these proposals provided for a representative of the carpenters on the labor adjustment board, when the ship labor was discussed; the designation of the Department of Labor as an agency "to pass on men employed for special labor," and a revision of the agreement now existing between the 14 other unions engaged in shipyard work and the Shipping Board.

Shipping Board officials were, however, optimistic, saying that they expected to reach an agreement with Mr. Hutchesson within 24 hours, while Mr. Piez said that he believed another conference was possible despite Mr. Hutchesson's assertion that he would negotiate no further until the Shipping Board's reply had been received.

In some quarters Mr. Hutchesson's stand was regarded as being significant of his ultimate agreement to the requests of the Shipping Board on all points of difference. It was pointed out that little reference had been made by him or the other carpenters' representatives to the previously demanded "control of working conditions." This indicated, it was said, that he had given up hope of obtaining the right to employ only union men.

It is in fact felt that a basis of agreement was arrived at for the final settlement of the carpenters and joiners strike when Mr. Hutchesson, in conference with Mr. Piez, and other fleet and labor officials gave in on the closed shop issue that had seemed likely to prevent any progress toward dependable adjustment.

Both factions of the controversy seemed confident thereafter that complete accord would be attained at the forthcoming conference with the Shipping Board labor adjustment committee.

A separate contract, it is said, may be made with the woodworkers that will satisfy them without making such concessions as would give them any advantage over the crafts signatory to the general wage agreement.

Mr. Hutchesson has set forth his position in the following statement: "We have had several conferences with the Shipping Board. The only proposition they have presented to us was to sign the memorandum which takes from our members their constitutional rights as citizens of the United States."

"President Hutchesson offered as a means of settlement that the carpenters would agree to come under the findings of the adjustment board with relation to hours and wages; the method of employing workmen in the wood working industry to be through the Department of Labor of the United States Government."

## Ships for the Troops

Nation's Immediate Need, Says Assistant Secretary of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State, on Wednesday issued the following statement:

"To crush the menace modern Germany has become, we must have in Europe as soon as possible 1,000,000 American soldiers."

"It will be useless to build up and train with infinite care and large expense the great armies which the United States is preparing unless we first of all have the ships to carry them over there and supply and equip them until their presence has at last spelled victory."

"An army of trained workmen to build ships must first be raised in order that American shipyards be supplied with their full quota of labor. You do not have to carry a rifle to do your utmost for your country in this grave crisis. A man who has helped build a ship can have everlasting pride in the knowledge that

he has helped undermine the structure of autocracy. If we have the necessary ships we will have won this war."

## Regulation Blamed

Frank A. Vanderlip Defends Private Ownership but Thinks It Ended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, in an address here on Tuesday night on the railroad situation said:

"I am inclined to the belief that the railroads will never go back to private operation as before the war. From the stockholders' point of view I would not want to see them go back to pre-war conditions. It was not private operation of the railroads that broke down, but it was the system of government regulation which failed. There is no doubt that the taking over of railroad operation by the Government did away with the hampering restrictions imposed by the Government."

## Few Ships Are Delayed

Officials at New York Have No Complaint on Railroad Deliveries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The seriousness of a Washington report which said that many ships were being delayed at this port because of lack of cargoes, was offset yesterday, when officials of the National Food Administration and officials in charge of allied shipping here said there had been no complaint that the railroads had failed in the delivery of food to ships. At the office of the traffic executive in charge of all allied shipping from this port, it was said there was no intention of making any complaint. Both the railroad and shipping officials said there were a few ships delayed, but that the situation was only temporary, and not serious.

## Hudson Tubes Taken Over

Government Acquires Tunnels to Insure Better Freight Transmission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It became generally known Wednesday as the result of an inquiry caused by an increase in the price of bonds of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, that the Government had taken over the Hudson tubes, which were built by William G. McAdoo, now Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of Railroads. The tubes were taken over the first of the year to insure better transmission of freight between various railroad terminals on the Jersey side of the Hudson River and to move freight to New York City when necessary.

## Food-Carrying Ships

Mr. Hoover Calls for Reserve Corps of Men to Build Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Food Administrator Hoover on Wednesday issued the following statement:

"The problem of getting food overseas and to the soldiers and the war workers of the allies and their women and children includes not only the finding of the food, but the finding of the ships in which to send it. No amount of increased production, decreased food use or general food substitution and saving will help unless the ships are available for sending the saved food over there."

"My anxieties about ships are no less numerous and various than those about food itself, hence it is with the utmost earnestness that I endorse the idea of creating a voluntary reserve of men from which the man-power necessary to solve the great problem of shipping can be recruited as rapidly as it can be used. There are many more ways than fighting by which the loyal men of America can do their share in winning the war. Not all can fight, but all can help in some way. For every army of fighters there is necessary a much larger army of loyal eager men devoted to the maintenance of the fighting unit. One is as essential and truly patriotic as the other, so by all means let us enroll a voluntary reserve corps of men from which the necessary man-power for the shipyards can be recruited."

## Food Products for the Allies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Assurances that approximately 300 cars or 15,000 tons of packing house products a day, in addition to wheat and other food supplies, will be moved to the Atlantic seaboard from the middle of the United States for shipment to Europe, were given today by Director-General W. G. McAdoo in a conference with the British, French and Italian Ambassadors.

All fast passenger traffic between Chicago and New York is to be diverted to one of the three roads now operating between those cities.

All freight traffic will then be diverted to the other two roads.

## NEW YORK CLOTHING MERCHANTS INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Indictments were returned by the United States grand jury today in connection with an alleged conspiracy to steal cloth from the United States Government that had been purchased for uniforms. Lieut. G. D. Barnitz said it was believed that the value of the cloth stolen might reach \$5,000,000. One of the men arrested was Louis Davidson, cloth merchant, charged with taking 200 bolts of cloth worth \$30,000. Hyman Horewitz and his son, Benjamin, manufacturing clothiers, Abraham Pirsch and Leon Levin, partners, were also indicted.

## PARLIAMENT AND PRESS INFLUENCE

(Continued from page one)

salles would lead to unity of control among the Allies being gained at the expense of unity in control of the British Army. While the departure of such a brilliant soldier as General Robertson was deplored, the House evidently did not feel competent to judge the military issue involved.

On the whole the House appeared to feel Mr. Lloyd George had made out a very strong case for the governments, as he declared, unanimous decisions, which had led really through no fault or pettiness on either side, to a departure of one of Britain's greatest soldiers.

Criticism of the Government, therefore, turned almost exclusively on its relations with the press, and one speech after another, as well as a running commentary of cheers and interruptions, with which members underlined points of debate, left no doubt about the feelings of the House.

Criticism was unrelieved by one word of endorsement of the Northcliffe press methods. Mr. Asquith was indignant and contemptuous, Austen Chamberlain spoke with an obvious sense of responsibility, but with unusual bluntness, in denouncing press intrigues and in deprecating a policy of distributing important governmental posts among powerful newspaper proprietors like Lord Northcliffe, Lord Rothermere, his brother, and Lord Beaverbrook, especially where the papers they own engage in vendettas against the policy of the Government or its servants. Service members warned the Government of the effect of these press methods on the morale of the army.

Mr. Asquith's speech strongly roused the fighting spirit of the House on this point, but, perhaps, the opinion of the House was most clearly summed up in the able and judicious, though outspoken speech of Austen Chamberlain, former Secretary for India, from his corner seat behind the ministerial bench. He warned the Government

that the functions of the press and the functions of the Government could not be mixed up together, declared that the public would never believe, however true it might be, that campaigns could be started against prominent public servants in newspapers owned by ministers or governmental officials, except at instigation of these ministers or officials, and, therefore, at the instigation of the Government, and he appealed to the Prime Minister and the Government to sever their present lines of connection with the press, which connection, he said, was alone responsible for all the trouble they had got themselves into. Mr. Chamberlain spoke with marked sincerity and impartiality, declaring the position must be made so clear that neither the Government nor soldiers could possibly be suspected of inspiring newspaper intrigues. Mr. Lloyd George, who it may be said, vigorously repudiated in debate, last week, an accusation of inspiring a press campaign against anyone, nodded emphatically when Mr. Chamberlain asked him to regard what he has said as the disinterested warning of a friend.

holding, as he did, that suspicions and rumors as to these matters which were freely ventilated in the lobby and among the public were undermining the authority of the Government. To sum up the House made its position quite plain on this topic of press and Government.

## Irish Question Raised

LONDON, England, (Thursday)—Replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, Andrew Bonar Law, the government spokesman, said that it was much too soon to assume that the Irish convention would have no result.

James Ian MacPherson, Parliamentary Undersecretary for War in introducing the army estimates in the House, said that the British captures in the last year have included 168 heavy howitzers, 68 heavy guns, 437 field guns, 1055 trench mortars and 2814 machine guns.

## ALIEN DRAFTEES TO BE INTERNED

CAMP CUSTER, Battle Creek, Mich.—Sergt. John Deersken, national army, was arrested here today as a dangerous alien enemy and turned over to the federal authorities for internment. Deersken's father is a general in the German Army and he was himself trained at Leipzig University, Germany. He was drafted from Detroit.

At the same time two other draftees, also from Detroit, Stephen Ducard and Leo Drapel, were ordered interned for disloyalty.

Deersken's army record has been so exemplary, officers declare, that their suspicions were aroused. He is said to have been guilty of disloyal acts previous to entering the army.

## STRENGTHENING OF LIQUOR ACT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—A delegation from the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance waited upon the local Government, today, asking that amendments be made to the Nova Scotia Temperance Act at the session of the local Legislature.

## AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 3, AT 2.30

YSAYE Last Appearance GREAT BELGIAN VIOLINIST

MARCIA VAN DRESSER

Supper

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

## COAL ORDER WILL AFFECT LUXURIES

Fuel Administration Announces New Plan of Preferential Distribution—Less Essential Industries Are Last on List

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement is made by the Fuel Administration that a preferential plan of distributing coal which will curtail consumption by the makers of luxuries and other less essential industries will go into effect within a few weeks.

According to the program outlined by Fuel Administrator Garfield, consumers will be grouped in four classes, and a preferential board representing the Fuel Administration, the army, the navy and the Shipping Board will be appointed to pass on their requirements. Those in Class 1 will include consumers put in a preferential list in the Fuel Administration's closing order of Jan. 17, such as households, ships, railroads, public utilities, public institutions, and manufacturers of food.

In Class 2 will be placed necessary war industries; in Class 3 necessary peace industries, including makers of wearing apparel, household goods and products necessary to the comfort of the public; and Class 4 will include the makers of so-called luxuries.

Coal will be distributed to all these industries in the order of their classification.

## CANADIAN CABINET TO CONFER WITH WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—For the first time in the history of Canada, a delegation of women has been formally invited by the Government to meet the Cabinet in conference. The delegation, which will number between 40 and 50 women, will represent as nearly as possible every sphere of women's activity in the Dominion. Much the same procedure, it is stated, will be followed as at the recent conference between the War Cabinet and the labor representatives. Certain confidential communications will be made to the women as to the actual condition of affairs and they will be invited to make any suggestions which they think will be of help to the Government. The meeting will take place on Feb. 28.

## SUFFOLK COUNTY, W. C. T. U. MEETS

Ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution and duties necessary for women to fulfill in connection with the furtherance of temperance work, were subjects discussed at a meeting of about 200 members of the Suffolk County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at luncheon in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, this afternoon.

Mrs. Maud M. Hill, president of the organization, talked directly in favor of the amendment. Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevens, president of the Massachusetts union, spoke on war welfare work. Mrs. Harriet E. Sawyer, president of the Worcester County, North, Union, outlined activities in connection with home service.

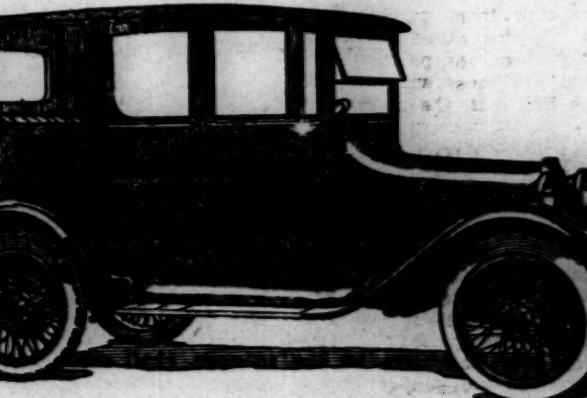
## DODGE BROTHERS CLOSED CAR

Annual Opening  
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY  
February 22nd  
9 to 5

When it is your privilege and pleasure to inspect, enjoy, compare and, if you wish, select for delivery one of the eight types of Dodge Brothers cars.

Our Used Car Department will show the best values ever—and that is saying much.

Decorations—Music



HENSHAW MOTOR CO.

915-921 Boylston Street : : : Boston



## VICTORY FOR DRY AMENDMENT SEEN

Massachusetts Prohibition Leaders Declare Attitude of Labor and Liquor Interests Will Defeat Referendum in State

Prohibition leaders declare that labor and liquor interests virtually lost their case in Massachusetts for a state-wide referendum, their chief reason being that the National Prohibition Amendment in the United States, when what is declared to be a "dual position" of labor leaders was revealed on Wednesday, before a committee of the Legislature, and when liquor manufacturers not only were recorded as disclaiming responsibility for introducing the Referendum Bill, but failed to put on any direct case in its favor.

Labor leaders have for years agitated the popular initiative and referendum for Massachusetts. Though known to oppose bone-dry prohibition, they argued Wednesday for a popular referendum on the federal amendment, in the name of democracy.

Their inconsistency was brought to light, however, when by skillful questioning a committeeman established that the same labor leaders who on Wednesday appealed for a vote of the people on national prohibition were strong opponents of a bona fide referendum on state prohibition when that question was before the Constitutional Convention last summer.

What appeared to the dries as the studied absence of support by the brewers, when the proponents of the referendum put in their case, was interrupted during the argument of the opposing prohibition workers when William E. Weld, representing the Massachusetts Brewers Association and the Wine and Spirit Dealers Association, denied that his organization brought the Referendum Bill, but, when questioned, admitted that the liquor men favor it solidly.

Frederick W. Mansfield, recent Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, spoke for the state branch, American Federation of Labor, and insisted on confining his remarks to the merits of a referendum, and not touching upon the merits of prohibition involved in the case before the Federal Relations Committee of the Legislature. When Representative Underhill questioned his "conversion" to the referendum plan during the past six months, Mr. Mansfield denied the implication and held that his altered position was justified, in that state and national prohibition were two different matters.

It is conceded on all sides that the Massachusetts Legislature will ratify the federal prohibition amendment at its present session on a clear issue, and the case put on Wednesday in behalf of the referendum, which has no legal binding influence on the Legislature, is not believed to have strengthened its support, making ratification the more secure.

The ratification cause was given further impetus when it was announced that the manufacturers affiliated with the Associated Industries of Massachusetts are lining up 10 to 1 in its favor, as shown by returns being received from a referendum of the members.

## ARBITRATOR VISITS STOCKYARDS DISTRICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Judge Samuel A. Schuler, arbitrator between the big packers and employees on labor demands made by the unions, visited the stockyards district on Wednesday to see for himself living conditions of the wage-workers. It is expected one of the heads of Swift & Co., will be called for by Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the unions.

Samuel Gompers is scheduled to testify early next week. Nelson Morris, of Morris & Co., on Tuesday favored overtime specifically only on holidays.

## Investigation Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Demand that charges that he had lobbied at Washington for the packers, filed with the University of Minnesota regents by the Non-Partisan League, be investigated, was made by E. Dana Durand, professor of economics, in a letter received by President M. L. Burton on Wednesday. Swift & Co. paid his expenses on a trip to Washington in which he filed with the Department of Agriculture recommendations for monthly reports from packers, and reimbursed him for expenses in preparing statistics on the packing business, he said, and these were the only relations he had with the packers.

## WOMEN'S CLUBS FOR THE DRY AMENDMENT

Indorsement of the national prohibition amendment was made by the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs at its annual mid-winter session in Chelsea yesterday. It was voted by the federation to urge the Legislature to ratify the amendment.

The federation indorsed also the bills for physical education and training in public schools; compulsory continuation schools for employed children between 14 and 16; education and placement of those disabled in indus-

## try, and also disabled soldiers and sailors, and the 48-hour week for women and children in industry.

This action was taken following talks on the different measures by Senator George B. Churchill of Amherst whose topic was "Woman's Influence Upon Legislation"; former Senator Robert M. Washburn of Worcester, who spoke on the 48-hour Bill; Channing Smith, former member of the Governor's Council who opposed it; F. B. Wright, deputy commissioner of education, who spoke on the educational measures; and Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator.

"American Policy at the Settlement; What is America Fighting For?" was the subject of an address by Norman Angell at the afternoon session.

## NIGHT FIRING BY CAMP DEVENS MEN

Soldiers in Infantry Outfits of Ayer Cantonment Do Practice Work With Shells Under Direction of Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Soldiers in the infantry outfits were given their first night firing Wednesday night, and for nearly an hour the great shells burst about the trenches with thundering reports, arousing the entire countryside for miles around the cantonment. Thirty-five noncommissioned officers were stationed in the trenches and dugouts, wearing their steel helmets, while instruction was given by military attaches, including Capt. J. E. L. Warren of Welsh infantry regiment, Sergt. P. Moyses of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and Sergt. John Spaulding of South Yarmouth, Mass. Often several shells were in the air at the same time, falling 50 or 100 yards away on the soft ground. Lieut. C. H. Lawrence stood in the so-called "enemy" trenches, pressing a flash light which was to indicate the position of a German machine gun, the men being engaged in training the mortars and the removal of the machine-gun emplacement.

The gun used is in reality a trench sweeper, its function being the destruction of the German rapid fire gun, and it is also used for barrage fire. Two of these mortars are now in camp and will be used for instruction purposes. The shell itself is fired high in the air, and on returning to earth it bounces a short distance before exploding. It is constructed in such a way that on breaking, the fragments, instead of shooting upward or downward, are shot horizontally. The gun has a trajectory similar to the howitzer, and it has been used most effectively on the French war front.

Seventeen hundred men from northern New York are expected to be the first to arrive on Saturday, the last 15 per cent quota of the first draft. A second detachment of the same number will arrive on Monday, and on Tuesday 1681 men, the entire Massachusetts quota, will reach here.

## Army of Boys Planned

Organization Known as "The Chain" Is Started in Massachusetts

With the object of raising an army of boys between 17 and 21 in Massachusetts, and to equip, drill and prepare them for any call the National Government or the Governor of the State may issue, a new organization for war service known as "The Chain" is being formed in Boston and other cities in the State. Maj. W. E. Wood, who has been acting as an organizer of shipbuilding recruits in Boston, is at the head of the movement, and John C. Heyer is treasurer, with nine directors, all well-known Boston business men.

The new organization has opened headquarters in Room 302, Tremont Temple, and a campaign for membership will be inaugurated commencing next Monday. Each member is to be a link in the chain, and his membership fee will be expended for uniforms and other expenses of the organization.

A uniform of regulation olive drab has been decided upon, with a cap slightly different from the regulation cap, and buttons and collar device sanctioned by the War Department.

Throughout Massachusetts recruiting headquarters will be established, and citizens have pledged to the new organization their cordial support so that the Chain will become one of the notable war activities of the State.

## FISH REGULATIONS MAY BE SUSPENDED

The national Government before many weeks will take such steps to increase the production of fish that it will suspend any state regulation concerning the catching of them, Chairman Adams of the Fish and Game Commission told men interested in the industry appearing before the Fisheries and Game Commission today supporting and opposing a bill which would let down the bars on the catching of fish. Mr. Adams stated that there was a falling off of 50 per cent in the amount of fish caught in 1917 compared with that taken in the previous year.

## PROF. RIPLEY INDORSED

Efforts continue to be made looking toward the renomination by Governor McCall of Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard to the Minimum Wage Commission. Joseph Walker, former Speaker of the Massachusetts House, and Henry Abrahams of the Boston School Committee and a labor leader, appealed to the Governor on Wednesday to once more send Professor Ripley's name into the Executive Council.

## VIGILANCE IS URGED ON PROHIBITIONISTS

Treasurer of National Party Says Coordination Is Essential to Defeat of Designs of Liquor Interests on Dry Amendment

Vigilance and coordination of effort are necessary to defeat the designs of the liquor interests and obtain the necessary ratification of the national prohibition amendment by legislatures of 36 of the states in the United States, says Hermon P. Faris of Clinton, Mo., treasurer of the National Prohibition Party.

Mr. Faris, who is in Boston to help show its citizens the numerous benefits of prohibition in other communities by means of authentic statistics and illustrations, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesday, asserted that in his opinion there was nothing so necessary to the success of the prohibition movement as unity of the anti-saloonists to meet the concerted efforts of the liquor interests.

He said he plans to help form the Dry Federation of America at Washington, D. C., Feb. 26. About 20 of the some 26 no-license organizations in the country are now affiliated with the temporary organization. It is the object of the meeting to unite all the forces and carry on vigorous campaigns in the strongholds of the liquor traffic, including Missouri, Ohio and Massachusetts.

He cautioned the people of Massachusetts not to be deceived by the proposal of the liquor interests to have the question of ratifying the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the Union submitted to the people, saying that such a referendum would have no legal standing and merely tend, to postpone prohibition, which the traffic is now endeavoring to do. This is one method of delaying the inevitable, said Mr. Faris.

Mr. Faris said he felt confident that the United States would be dry by 1919 as the war which requires efficiency on the part of the United States and other events have proved most conclusively that prohibition is essential to the progress of mankind. To continue tolerating the liquor traffic in the United States, said Mr. Faris, would be reducing that country's efficiency to a noticeable extent, since alcoholic liquor makes for inefficiency.

Turning to the question of the National Prohibition Party amalgamating with the newly-organized National Party, Mr. Faris expressed the belief that this action would be taken at the Prohibition Party's convention at Chicago, Ill., March 5, the day prior to the meeting time of the National Party at the same city. The Prohibition Party, said Mr. Faris, is on the eve of attaining its object and its members must with the accomplishment of that goal, turn their thoughts toward other measures, designed to make the world a better place to live in.

It was his belief that the National Party, more nearly than any other, met the ideals of the prohibition workers. Asked whether he thought the present an inopportune time to propagate a party at radical legislation, Mr. Faris replied that he could not conceive of a better time. He did not believe it to be against the fundamentals of the union to advance progressive legislation.

## VOTE CHALLENGE MEASURE PASSED

Massachusetts Senate Takes Favorable Action on Petition of Martin M. Lomasney

The Senate today passed to be engrossed a bill to provide a penalty of \$100 for any person convicted of illegally challenging a voter. The bill, which will become law when formally enacted in both branches of the Legislature, was introduced upon petition of Martin M. Lomasney, the Democratic leader of Ward 5 politics, as a result of the alleged intimidation of voters at the municipal election held recently in Boston.

While the measure appears to those behind the anti-intimidation move to be at least a step in the right direction, it still permits the continuance of the practice of challenging voters, and is not nearly so radical as some believe it should be. The amendment to existing law provided for by this bill follows:

"Any person challenging a qualified voter for the purpose of intimidation, or of learning how he voted, or for any other illegal purpose shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100."

There is nothing in this amendment corresponding to the feature of Mr. Lomasney's bill which would expressly prevent any employee of the State, county, city or town being challenged. Neither does it embody the feature of a similar bill, referred to the Committee on Election Laws, which would permit challenges to be made only by qualified voters of the political division where the election was being held.

## POLICE CALLED ON TO MAKE CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Replying to the charges of slackness made against the license commission by William J. Quilly, chief of police, George S. Tol, chairman of the license commission, pointed out today that if there were undesirable conditions in hotels in this city it was up to the police department to bring it to the attention of the commission. So far, he said, no such notice had been given.

## JUVENILE STATE GUARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor EVERETT, Mass.—Organization of a juvenile state guard among the boys

between 14 and 18 is being undertaken, under the direction of Mayor William E. Weeks, by officers of the Company K, Eleventh Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard. Over 200 boys responded to a call of the Mayor to meet and take steps for organization at the local armory on Tuesday evening. They will be drilled in military tactics and marching by Capt. John A. Corliss of the local state guard company.

## MONDAY HOLIDAY PLAN IS ABOLISHED

State Fuel Administrators of New England Agree to Lift Restrictions Originally Imposed by Federal Authorities

No more "heatless" Mondays will be observed in New England, the state fuel administrators of that section deciding at a conference at the Massachusetts State House in Boston on Wednesday to lift the restriction imposed by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator. Dr. Garfield issued an order suspending the conservation plan, provided the state fuel administrators accepted. The action of the New England authorities will leave no states where the restrictions are in effect. Conservation rules issued by local fuel administrators will stand until rescinded.

Twenty-eight hundred of the 18,623 tons of bituminous coal due to arrive at Boston today, entered port on the American steamer Minneapolis, from Norfolk, Va., this morning. The entire cargo is destined for the Fore River shipyards at Quincy. The United States naval collier Achilles passed Highland Light this afternoon and was to dock tonight with 12,700 tons of soft coal for distribution at the direction of James J. Storow, New England Fuel Administrator. The steamer Meteor, from Newport News, also was expected to arrive tonight, with 3121 tons.

Announcement was made today by the Boston Fuel Committee that during the 24 hours ended last midnight 1392 tons of coal were brought to that city by the railroads. The receipts were divided as follows: 930 tons of anthracite, 340 tons of "screenings" and 122 tons of bituminous coal.

The total amount of coal in dealers' yards today was reported as 37,958 tons or 4508 tons less than on Wednesday. The supply included 18,355 tons of anthracite, 13,000 tons of soft coal and 6503 tons of "screenings."

During the 24-hour period ended last midnight a total of 850 cars, or 34,000 tons, of coal was moved through the New England gateways.

Governor McCall today placed at the disposal of Mr. Storow the State's steamer Lexington. The Fuel Administrator will use the vessel as a dispatch boat to facilitate the movement of coal barges in and out of Vineyard Sound.

Mr. Storow said today that a study is being made to determine if the supply by water can be augmented by bringing small barges unable to round Cape Cod from New York to New England by way of Long Island Sound and the Cape Cod Canal, or by re-routing some of the New York coal to Providence, R. I., the New Haven Railroad bringing it the rest of the way by rail.

## MANY MILLS TO BE OPEN HOLIDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Many manufacturers here are notifying their employees by means of posters and through overseers that their plants will be open tomorrow to make up for lost time due to coal conservation measures, and that all employees who desire to come to work may do so. It is understood that the manufacturers are not attempting to force the employees to return to work on the holiday, but it is felt that the mills should be operated to make up for lost production and wages to employees.

## MARTIAL LAW TO BE RAISED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berlin message states that the exceptional martial law proclaimed during the strike for Berlin and neighborhood will be raised on Feb. 23.

## STATE CONVENTION VOTE RECONSIDERED

Massachusetts Senate Brings Back Measure Designed to Do Away With Direct Nominations in Case of Four Offices

The Republican "machine" in the Massachusetts Legislature continues restless over the State Convention Bill which the Senate defeated by a narrow margin on Tuesday after the measure had been passed by the lower branch. Debate on the subject is expected to be reopened on Monday on a motion to reconsider, moved by Senator Cavanagh, Republican floor leader.

Senator Cross of Royalston vigorously protested against this motion, declaring that every member of the Senate had been recorded for or against the proposition on the roll call under which the bill went down to defeat, 21 to 18, on Tuesday. Senator Cavanagh created considerable mirth when he stated that some members had voted on the question under a misapprehension. Senator Brown of Gloucester said he was one who voted under a false impression.

Senator Cavanagh said this misapprehension was due to the misleading character of a House amendment, though Senator Cross recalled that the amendment had been thoroughly explained before the roll call was taken. After this colloquy, the Senate voted, 21 to 9, to postpone debate of Senator Cavanagh's motion until next Monday.

It was whispered around the Senate lobby, after the session, that the real reason for calling up the subject again was the dissatisfaction of certain Republicans with appointments made by Governor McCall on Wednesday. One Senator said the Governor let it be known that he wished the Senate to defeat the bill so that he would not be obliged to veto it. This the Senate did, but when the appointments sent to the Executive Council were noised around, some members altered their position on the State Convention Bill, and a new struggle is in prospect.

The opposition to the bill is based on the charge that its backers are insincere and are being guided by personal animus. It is declared that to enact the measure, which places the offices of Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General once more in control of the state conventions, would be the entering wedge to break down the present system of direct primaries.

The Republican leaders are called inconsistent and are said to be working a real injury to the standing of their party by resort to such tactics. That there is some cause for this feeling is believed to be indicated by the fact that on the roll call by which the Senate defeated the measure, more Democrats voted in favor of it than Republicans. This tends to confirm the charge of certain Republicans that the party leaders are playing directly into the hands of the Democrats, who would probably be much stronger next fall by the passage of the State Convention Bill.

## Action on Bonus Bill

Massachusetts House Defeats Continuation for Duration of War

After defeating an amendment to continue for the duration of the war, the state bonus of \$10 a month to all the soldiers and sailors who enter the federal service from Massachusetts, the House on a roll call 217 to 0, ordered to a third reading the bill to include drafted soldiers and enlisted women within the scope of the bonus from the time they entered the federal service up to Jan. 15, 1918.

Representative Murphy of Boston moved to amend the bill, to make it effective for the duration of the war with Germany, and was supported by the Democratic leader, Representative Donovan of Boston. Mr. Sawyer offered to compromise by an amendment to extend the bonus until Jan. 15, 1919, the sum of \$10 to be paid the recipient gives the extra pay to dependents; otherwise the bonus to be only \$5 per month. This plan also was defeated.

After considerable debate today the House, accepted adverse committee reports on bills to provide that soldiers be paid by the State \$10 for every \$10 they allot to dependents, and advanced to a third reading a bill to raise from \$40 to \$50 the amount of state aid for relatives of soldiers and sailors.

The House accepted an adverse report on a bill to permit the polls to remain open until 10:30 p. m. at the state primaries, refusing to accept a motion by Mr. Bartlett of North At-

tleboro to substitute the bill for the adverse report.

In the Senate the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs reported favorably the bill on the petition of Senator Lawler for a metropolitan transportation commission with broad powers, to succeed the Boston Transit Commission, which goes out of existence next summer.

## Reports of Committees

Reference to the next Legislature was reported today by the Committee on Legal Affairs on the petition that voluntary associations, trusts and other non-incorporated organizations that receive deposits or dues from or sell shares of stock to their members and loan the funds thus acquired to their members shall be included under the small loans act.

The Public Institutions Committee reported a bill to prohibit the conveying of drugs and other articles by and to inmates of public institutions. The text of the bill specifies liquor, spirituous or intoxicating, only, and provides for a penalty of not over \$50 for violation.

The Committee on Mercantile Affairs reported reference to the next Legislature on the petition for extension of the authority of cities and towns to regulate the construction and use of buildings. Messrs. Monk of Watertown, Clauss of Cambridge and Blague of Springfield dissent.

## Y. M. C. A. ANNUAL BOYS' CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass.—Mobilization of the youth of the land into a boys' working reserve which would be of material benefit to the Government for the duration of the war is to be discussed by upward of 700 delegates to the twenty-eighth annual boys' conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which is to be held in Malden on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.


Activities of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, which was organized last summer to encourage more work on the farms by the authority of Secretary of Labor Wilson, will be described to the conference by William Edwin Hall of Washington, D. C., national director, who will speak on the subject, "A Call to Produce." The Service of the Red Triangle will be discussed by E. W. Hearne, executive secretary of the New England department of the Y. M. C. A. war work. The entire conference is aimed to form an important part in the program of the association's war work, to be carried on in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island. The official theme of the conference will be "A Call to Service." Sessions will be held in the First Baptist Church.

# HOTELS STATLER


Whether you travel for business or pleasure, the first essential of "a pleasant trip" is a comfortable, satisfactory hotel.

You can depend upon it that any Hotel Statler will do all a hotel can toward making your visit to Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit or St. Louis altogether pleasant and satisfactory.


Complete equipment, beautiful and luxurious furnishings and a courteous, interested personal service have made the Statler hotels known to travelers nearly everywhere as "the complete hotels."




**BUFFALO**  
450 Rooms 450 Baths



**CLEVELAND**  
1000 Rooms 1000 Baths



**DETROIT**  
1000 Rooms 1000 Baths



**ST. LOUIS**  
650 Rooms 650 Baths

**Now Building in New York**

Hotel Pennsylvania, New York (to be Statler-operated), will have 2,200 rooms, 2,200 baths—making it larger than any hotel now in existence or under construction anywhere. It will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction.

Smart, sensible, serviceable



## Tweed-O-Wool

TRADE MARK

—American outdoor clothes with an English air of solid worth and unassailable style. The fabric is a snug knit-tweed of pure worsted, damp-proof and non-wrinkling—a material that holds its fine tailored lines as long as the garment lasts. Tweed-O-Wool suits, coats, and sports apparel are in plain shades or heather mixtures.

Write for fashion proofs

THE M. & M. COMPANY, Scranton, Pa.

Sold exclusively in  
New England, by Hayes Bros., Inc., 127 Tremont Street, Boston  
New York, by Franklin Simon & Co., 8th Avenue and 38th Street  
Philadelphia, by Blaylock & Ryan, Inc., 1225 Chestnut Street







SIGNOR CRESPI  
SPEAKS AT MILAN

Food Commissioner Traces History of Shortage of Supplies and Steps Taken to Meet It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—The question of her food supply is a vital one for Italy, and the past year has seen many controversies on the subject of the State's action and the merits or the shortcomings of the provisions adopted to secure an adequate supply of corn and the other chief articles of food. In his recent lecture on "Life in War Time," given to a large and appreciative audience at Milan, Signor Crespi, Commissioner-General of Food Supply and Consumption, traversed the whole ground of the action of the Italian Government from the outbreak of the war in 1914 to the present time, and drew a comparison between conditions in Italy and the other countries of Europe. He described his visit to Germany in 1915, shortly before Italy declared war on Austria, and the transformation which had taken place in Berlin; all the pre-war gaiety had disappeared and the country was prepared for a long war. The Entente governments, conscious that they had command of the sea and had the world to draw on for their supplies, did not take the same vigorous measures as those adopted by Germany, and, Signor Crespi maintained, the Italian Government had been well to the fore among the governments of the Entente in adopting measures for securing the food of the nation and keeping down prices. The Government came in for so much abuse, he said, that the truth should be told when, as Italians, they had reason to be proud of it. As far back as 1914 the Provincial Corn Committees had been set up as a state organization for the acquisition and distribution of cereals.

Signor Crespi traced the history of the increasing shortage of corn, the rise in prices, and the steps taken by the Italian Government to provide for the needs of the country by purchases abroad in agreement with their allies. In January, 1916, the Government considered it expedient to order a census and the requisition of cereals in Italy, and the speaker cited figures to show that the price of bread in Italy had risen less at this time than in other belligerent countries, thus testifying to the success of the measures taken by the Government. In August, 1916, the Central Commission for Food Supply was set up, and this in turn became the Commissariat for Food Consumption which, in June, 1917, gave way to the General Commissariat for Food Supply and Consumption, at first presided over by Signor Canepa, then by General Alfieri, and finally by the speaker. Signor Crespi went on to repeat and amplify the explanations he had given to the Chamber in the previous month as to the conditions under which he had assumed office, showing that owing to an exaggerated estimate of the harvest of 1917, Italy had asked the "Wheat Executive" of the allied countries for an insufficient supply of corn, and that their supply, owing to the results of the disaster of Caporetto, showed a serious deficiency in the late autumn. In consequence of this, fresh agreements were made with the Allies, while in Italy they had resorted to a new and more vigorous census of cereals.

The speaker alluded to the program he had outlined for food supply and consumption, and declared that life in war time should have for its basis only one aim and object, that of winning the war. Signor Crespi then proceeded to combat the contention that if the State had not intervened and prices of corn had been allowed to rise, the result would have been a larger harvest and greater agricultural production. A different course of action might, he considered, have benefited middlemen and producers, but not the people. The contention that a different policy, such as had been successful in bringing about a very large increase in the production of munitions, should have been applied to agricultural production, the speaker did not consider a valid one, holding that agrarian production and the production of war matériel were on a fundamentally different footing.

Signor Crespi next declared that he had good news for his hearers. The great food organization of Germany was likely to break down. He had the report that the German Government of the communal authorities of Neu Kohn, one of the largest industrial municipalities in the city of Berlin, containing statements of the general discontent prevailing, owing to the deficiency of food, extracts from which he proceeded to give to his audience. The speaker went on to deal with conditions in Austria, stating that the food supply last year would have failed in that country before the harvest if it had not been for the corn obtained in Rumania; while it was doubtful this year whether, in spite of the help from Rumania and from part of Venetia, Austria would be able to get through the spring. Signor Crespi then declared that Italy had been the first of the countries of the Entente to realize the fundamental measures essential for regulating a country's food supply in war time, and he did not deny that mistakes had been made, but from these they might learn. His way was plain: there should be state intervention in the fewest possible number of cases, but when such intervention was necessary it should be thorough and backed by the full force of the Government.

The enemy's objective was no doubt their city of Milan. Once Milan was occupied the enemy would be in possession of 50 per cent of their war industries and could then destroy the rest. The conquest of Milan

would be a terrible blow to the cause of humanity. It must be recognized that the crisis of the war was approaching in every field, economic, military, and civil, and the coming five months before the next harvest would be the most critical. The Government was making provisions and the Allies would help, but they must themselves practice the greatest economy, and a system of rationing must be in force in all the communes by the end of February, and the workers on the land must make every effort to bring about an abundant harvest. Italy, he declared, must and would conquer in the war, and she must and would live and would triumph after the war. They would work, and, finding unsuspected riches in the workshops and the fields, they would free themselves from all economic slavery and would not only meet their annual obligations, but would pay the war debt.

GUSTAVE HERVE ON  
ITALIAN ASPIRATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In an article in La Victoire on the subject of President Wilson's words as to the objects of the war and Italian opinion, Gustave Hervé declares that there can be no doubt that the idea of the preservation of Austria-Hungary is far from pleasing to the Italians. When Italy entered the war she hoped that the different nations held in subjection by the Germans of Austria and the Magyars of Hungary would regain their independence and that the Austro-Hungarian State would go to pieces. It must be admitted that the Austrians have for centuries done all in their power to make themselves detested in Italy, therefore the disintegration of the Dual Monarchy would mean a great deliverance for them. No more Austria-Hungary! This hope fulfilled would have meant the end of a century-long nightmare.

It would not only have restored Trent and Trieste, the Italian Alsace-Lorraine, to Italy, but it would have meant also that Italy would have as her neighbor a small people in no way dangerous to her future, the Serbian people; for once Austria was out of the way, the Serbo-Croats would have gravitated naturally to the Serbians. The Serbians and Serbo-Croats being peasants, and in no sense sailors, Italy would have been sole mistress of the Adriatic, and, in order to make sure that no one should contest this supremacy with her, Italy on entering the war obtained from Russia, France, and England, the recognition of her rights to the Dalmatian coast and its islands, not without arousing Serbia's displeasure.

President Wilson's speech had the effect of dissipating some of this fine dream. Austria-Hungary is not to be dismembered, there is no way to distribute to her as a neighbor. Austria-Hungary is to keep her portion of Serbo-Croats with the outlet of their country on to the Adriatic, therefore Italy may say good-by to the Dalmatian coast and islands. Fiume, the great port of the Dalmatian coast, will, through the Serbo-Croats, remain the property of the Habsburgs.

Even in that part of President Wilson's speech which dealt with Trent and Trieste there was something that the Italians do not fancy: he speaks of the "readjustment of the Italian frontier in conformity with the legitimate aspirations of Italy," but that word readjustment appears vague and elastic, or rather not elastic enough to the Italians. President Wilson specially mentioned Alsace-Lorraine, but he did not name either Trent or Trieste. Italian patriotism is proud and its susceptibilities are easily aroused. The Italians do not lack finesse, Gustave Hervé declares, and they are aware that the Russian defection seems likely to save Austria-Hungary from the dismemberment which awaited her, or that, in any case, it constitutes a very serious new factor. It might lead to a revision of the Allies' war aims and induce Italy to abate her claims on the Adriatic. If she had Trieste, the Marseilles of Austria, with Pola, the Toulons of Austria, she would, to all intents and purposes, be mistress of the Adriatic. The Allies, then, Gustave Hervé's opinion would do well, when they announce such common minimum peace conditions, not to forget to mention Trent and Trieste and Pola. This, he says, would be the best way to calm the feeling on the other side of the Alps which the Bolsheviks of Italy would be only too glad to exploit. His article concludes with the words, "In our desire to coax the Bolsheviks and to show our beautiful evangelical feelings to the German people, we must take care, nevertheless, that we do not wound and alienate our best and most faithful allies."

## GRAIN GROWERS AND ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The question of all aliens in the Province of Saskatchewan being compelled to study the English language was discussed at length at the recent session of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan held in this city, and the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that the Provincial Government be asked to amend the Education Act to provide that every child in Saskatchewan be given a practical knowledge of the English language; that all elementary schools be brought under government control and inspection, and that an effective system of compulsory education be enacted." A further resolution touching on the same subject was also passed. At present the school regulations provide that a language other than English may be taught in the schools between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock. It is asked that this regulation may be changed to read that languages other than English may be taught in the schools after 4 o'clock. Both resolutions are aimed at the German residents in the Province.

THE WAR AIMS OF  
GERMANY SEEN

Great Home Propaganda of the All-German League Founded Over Twenty Years Ago

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Many and varied though the attempts have been, no success has yet attended the efforts to extract from the German rulers an official statement of the precise war aims of the Central Powers. In this connection, President Wilson, the Pope, and others abroad, and the Socialist parties at home, have thus far received but stones in answer to their reiterated requests for bread. The truth is, of course, that the Prussian leaders of the Quadruple Alliance dare not lay their cards upon the table, and are obliged to camouflage their real intentions under the cloak of platitude and evasion. The pretence that Germany is fighting a defensive war can only be kept up so long as any considerable ignorance of the Pan-German scheme persists in neutral and allied countries.

We hear, perhaps, too much of the abstract issues of the war—that it is a struggle between right and wrong, freedom and slavery, and, pre-eminently, between autocracy and democracy. All this is very true. On the one side we find Germany, the most powerful autocracy; Austria-Hungary, the oldest autocracy; Bulgaria, where autocracy rules, at any rate, in foreign affairs (it is some years since the Bulgarian Parliament accorded Ferdinand the right to conclude personal treaties with other states); and Turkey, where the despotism of Abdul Hamid has been usurped by a small clique of adventurers, under the guise of a nominal constitution. And, on the other side, there stand, allied together in a sacred task, the free peoples of the two hemispheres.

A realization of these, the ethical issues of the conflict, is highly valuable, and future historians may indeed regard the great war primarily as a contest between two opposing sets of fundamental doctrines. But practically—and there is every need to be practical until victory is attained—the world is face to face with a German bid for hegemony, conspired by a force known as "Prussian militarism," and which finds its political expression in Pan-Germanism.

The term "political expression" is used advisedly, because, if the reader will carefully review the events of the war, it will become evident that Germany has almost always employed her armies for the purpose of achieving comprehensive political, rather than limited, military objects. She has not sought merely to defeat her enemies in any or every theater; neither has she contented herself simply with the killing of Englishmen, Frenchmen or Italians, as the case may be. To a great extent, she has only troubled to strike at the allied armies when and where they stood in the way of her political plan. In other words, every German military campaign has a distinct and definite political object. She believes, with her own Clausewitz, that "war is the pursuit of a political object by other means."

In Germany's view, therefore, armies are instruments for the prosecution of a political program. For 25 years she has been elaborating and developing a gigantic scheme of world conquest. She has proceeded by propaganda at home and abroad, by intrigue, bribery and corruption, by peaceful penetration and iron-handed diplomacy, and she is now seeking to crown her ambition by martial means.

This surely holds a lesson for the grand alliance. Some of the parties thereto have too long regarded the struggle more as a contest between opposing armies, than as a war of nations in which every man, woman and child can influence the result. The democratic nations are on the defensive, they are seeking to defeat a well-laid plot against freedom and civilization, and the measure of that defeat will be the measure of their victory. They are fighting not merely the German armies, but a political ambition, and they will only have emerged triumphant from the conflict when that ambition shall have been destroyed. To grasp that fact is to obtain a clearer perspective of the issues of the great war. How, then, may we ascertain this ambition while the German leaders continue to hide their intentions under misleading protestations of peaceful purposes?

Strange as it may appear at first sight, it is by no means difficult to learn the details of the German plan. The German people are admittedly a servile nation, in that they are accustomed to follow any lead imposed upon them by their rulers—the 23 German princes with their attendant cabal of soldiers, junkers, commercial magnates and bankers. The cultivation of the necessary national morale and the financial impositions rendered necessary by the work of preparation during long decades, forced Prussian militarism to commence with a great home propaganda. Over 20 years ago the All-German League was founded by the German Government, and it has been the work of this league and other similar organizations to propagate within the German people a desire to achieve these political ends. It is precisely this home propaganda that simplifies the task of ascertaining the real German war aims. It lays bare exactly what German imperialism is fighting for, and it makes it clear, also, that the lust for world hegemony is bred in the bone of the present generation of Germans. Indeed, so successful has been this cultivation of the lust after plunder, that we may take it that, if the people falter, it is only because some have begun to realize that the

forces arrayed against them are of overwhelming strength, and because others have decided that it is possible to pay too great a price, even for world dominion.

MAXIM LITVINOFF  
UPHOLDS BOLSHEVIKI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Maxim Litvinoff, plenipotentiary of the Bolshevik Government in London, has written to the press, countering statements recently made by Dr. Gavronsky, a former commissioner of Kerensky's Government, and N. Nordman, on the subject of the present Bolshevik Government. These gentlemen, Mr. Litvinoff says, apparently wish to sow discord between British democracy and the Russian people, and to foist the bogey of suppression of the press, destruction of industry, lynch law, mob rule, and other horrors on the British public. The indictment, however, of Dr. Gavronsky and N. Nordman, Mr. Litvinoff says, is vague and generalized, and as no facts are cited by them there is nothing for him to refute.

Instead, Mr. Litvinoff continues: "I will myself quote a few facts, not to justify any acts of the present Government in Russia to which Mr. Gavronsky's general accusation may be supposed to allude, but merely in common fairness to have both sides represented. First, however (a generalization in answer to Mr. Gavronsky's), let me remind the writers of the letter that the very accusations they make formed the subject of many a correspondence in the British press during the Kerensky Government. As to the political struggle between the régime of persecution inaugurated after the first revolution by Kerensky, both against the press and the leaders of the Bolshevik workmen, soldiers, and sailors imprisoned for months, and without even evidence of a charge produced against them? Was not Lenin compelled by Kerensky's police to resume the 'underground life' of the Tsarist days? Is Kerensky's famous order forgotten 'to arrest Ensign Krylenko, and to keep him during my pleasure if no evidence can be produced against him'? Were not the Bolshevik papers suppressed, one after another, and their printing offices wrecked by an incited 'mob'? These facts, which are undeniable, do not leave much scope for righteous indignation on the part of supporters of the Kerensky Government. Why should the weapons of one side be so fast when employed by the other?"

"I should, however, like to point out at least one difference between the Kerensky and Lenin governments; the Bolsheviks while criticizing the policy of the Milyukoffs, Guchkoffs, and Kerensky, recognized their authority as long as they constituted the Government, took part in the Soviets, and all other government councils and commissions; but all opponents of the present Government, with whom Mr. Gavronsky is apparently in complete harmony, have been doing their best to boycott it, and to disorganize and wreck the state machinery, including food supplies, thus increasing the chaos and difficulties of their country. And still Mr. Gavronsky complains of the 'wholesale destruction of industry.'"

"Another and more essential point to be noted is that, while Milyukoff, Korniloff, and their dupe Kerensky were working, as is now indisputably proved, in the interest of the imperialist landowners and capitalists of Russia, the Government of the Councils of Soldiers and Peasants Delegates have no other interests but the termination of the war and the complete emancipation of the working classes and oppressed nationalities. In conclusion, a Socialist government in no circumstances offers any danger to democracies or people's liberties."

## REICHSTAG AND KAISER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—At a recent meeting of the Progressive Party in Württemberg, Herr Konrad Haussmann read out the memorandum submitted to the Kaiser by the majority bloc in the Reichstag before the appointment of Count von Hertling as Chancellor. After a discussion between representatives of the various parties in the Reichstag and the Imperial Chancellor concerning the entire external and internal situation, the memorandum reads, we arrived in common at the following conclusion: Should His Majesty the Kaiser decide upon permitting a change in the chancellorship, it would serve the higher interests of the State to create a full guarantee for peaceful inner-political development to the end of the war. By this means alone can there be established that solidarity of which the people in arms and at home have pressing need. The way to this goal is a confidential agreement concerning the external and internal policy of the Empire until the end of the war. The inner-political difficulties of the last few months are traceable to the lack of such an agreement. We therefore beg His Majesty the Kaiser, before deciding in his favor, to instruct the personage to whom it is proposed to intrust the conduct of the affairs of the Empire to confer with the Reichstag. The Frankfurter Zeitung has reproduced this document with the remark that it is of historic value.

## FISH PRICES ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has issued a fish prices order, by which he fixes the retail prices of fish from Jan. 23. Food committees are given powers to vary the prices in their areas, but they may not increase the maximum without the sanction of the Food Controller. Fish shops are required to display a notice stating the maximum prices enforced by the order, and the actual prices at which they are selling the fish.

WORK OF WOMEN  
PATROLS IN DUBLIN

Commissioner of Dublin Police Says They Show Admirable Tact and Good Judgment

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Ireland

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The second annual meeting of the Dublin (Voluntary) Women's Patrols organized by the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, brought together a number of interested listeners, to hear an account of the work, Mrs. Haslem presiding. Letters were read from Justice Moloney, Sir John R. O'Connell and Judge Ross, expressing sympathy with the organization and approval of its work. The report for the year stated that, during the first year, the cases brought into the police courts numbered 34, 33 being convicted; and in the year 1917, there were 14 cases and 10 convictions. The marked decrease in the number of cases brought to trial was to be attributed not only to the work of the patrols, but to the early closing of public houses under the Defense of the Realm Act, and to the Daylight Saving Bill. The patrols worked in harmony with the police, never interfering with them, their aim being to protect and help, to advise and lead, rather than to compel obedience to law. The police gave them assistance whenever they needed it, and two members of their corps were now regularly enrolled in the police force. The patrols had organized a recreation room for girls, and called for more helpers to manage this part of the work. More women were urgently needed to work as patrols. Miss Wigham, treasurer, gave an account of the expenditure and made an appeal for funds to rent and equip a larger recreation room, as they had found it necessary to leave their first room.

Colonel Edgeworth Johnstone C. B., Chief Commissioner of Police, heartily praised the patrols, which had worked in close touch with the police since they started in February, 1915. Since the beginning of the war, the work of the police had, he said, been enormously increased, owing to the state of unrest, and the help given them by the women patrols had been extremely valuable. With admirable tact and good judgment they had avoided friction, either with the police or the public, and people had learned to know that they were working neither for their own pleasure nor for pay, nor yet from curiosity, but to help efficiently. The two women who had been enrolled in the police force had been very satisfactory in their work. He then proposed a resolution that "the women patrols are worthy of support." Several of the speakers alluded to the many peculiar difficulties which the patrols had to meet in Dublin, and asked for more volunteers, on the ground that the work, which was entirely voluntary, had been successful and was doing much good.

DR. TATLOCK SPEAKS  
ON RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Ireland

DUBLIN, Ireland.—An interesting and instructive report was given by Dr. Robert R. Tatlock at the Friends Meeting House, Dublin, on the work of the Friends War Victims Relief Committee. This committee went to work in a distant part of Southern Russia soon after the war began, in order to aid the refugee peasants from the invaded provinces, and in spite of untold difficulties, hundreds of women and children have been cared for in this way. A large house has been secured, which is being used as a home for children.

The lecture was made doubly interesting by photographs which were thrown on the screen, bringing the scenes vividly before the audience. Some of the refugees depicted had traveled for weeks and months from Western Russia to the shores of the Caspian Sea, across the sea and on to Turkestan, had returned to their homes on the retreat of the enemy, but were driven out not long after for the second time and were now being befriended by the society.

After his report was finished Dr. Tatlock undertook to answer any questions. On being asked what he thought of "Lenine," he explained that he was a well-known man in Moscow, and had written a history of finance; a brilliant work, showing much originality. Lenine, he said, had always held very strong Socialistic views on the same lines as George Marx. He foresaw the war, and warned the German people what militarism would bring them to. Internationalism was Lenine's ideal for all peoples; it was, he maintained, their best defense against capitalism. He was, the speaker said, a magnificent organizer, with a tenacity of purpose that would not yield. This tenacity was proved by the dogged way in which he brought out paper after paper while in exile, in spite of their suppression by his home Government; his great aim being to sow discontent in the German Army. Dr. Tatlock thought he would not be averse to using force against German autocracy. He had, he declared, the nucleus of a Bolshevik army in his Red Guards; and he believed his magnificent organizing powers would bring him success. Both Kerensky and Korniloff failed in this respect, and the two latter had also

INTERVIEW WAS  
READ AND PASSED

It Is Now Claimed, However, That King Ferdinand Was Not Correctly Reported in Statement About Bulgaria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Serbian Press Bureau on Wednesday issued the following statement:

"The recent publication in the Hungarian Press of the sensational interview of Prof. Adolf Strauss of the Oriental Academy of Budapest, with King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, published in The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 13, has evidently not given unqualified satisfaction to His Majesty's subjects and to his allies. In spite of the fact that Professor Strauss declared that the interview was an authorized one, read over and approved by the King, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Mr. Radoslawoff, has not hesitated to give a denial of the words of his sovereign.

"A note sent out to the Austrian and Hungarian press by the official Bulgarian telegraphic agency runs as follows: 'In reply to a question put by a deputy of the Opposition during the debate on the budget, Mr. Radoslawoff declared that he was authorized to state that the declarations contained in the interview of Professor Strauss attributed to the King of Bulgaria were not exact and that the ideas of the King had not been faithfully reproduced.'

"From a further rectification, published by Professor Strauss himself, it is clear that the passage which gave offense to the Bulgarian Opposition was the statement that 'Bulgaria still takes her stand on the basis of the treaty of 1912—the treaty of alliance between Bulgaria and Serbia. In his rectification Professor Strauss states: 'This passage should read: "Bulgaria no longer takes her stand on the basis of the treaty of 1912."'

"Curiously enough, the learned professor took seven days to notice such a gross error, which, strange to say, seems also to have escaped King Ferdinand on his revision of the manuscript."

MORE WATER POWER  
USE IS PROPOSED

Private rights are interfering with the development of Massachusetts' water powers under supervision of the Commonwealth, according to a special report submitted to the Legislature by the Commission on Waterways and Public Lands. Because of lack of storage and development, the commission says, great quantities of water power are running to waste.

The waterpowers of the State, nevertheless, are declared to be already more extensively developed than those of almost any other state in the union. The commission believes a system of state supervision should be provided immediately, and accompanying its report, as a result of its investigation of the conservation, utilization and equalization of the stream flow of the State, is a bill to enlarge the powers of the commission to provide for development of waterpower resources. The bill proposes to give the commission power over waters now wholly or partially in private control.

## HIGHER WAGES FAVORED

Dr. Charles A. Elliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, advocated better wages for school-teachers in speaking before the Committee on Education at the State House Wednesday night. The committee held a hearing on a bill for a minimum annual wage of \$550 for teachers. Dr. Elliot thought some term other than "minimum wage" should be applied to the measure, however, believing it savored too much of the mercenary atmosphere, which he did not want to see creep into the schools.

## HANAN

It is always well worth while, when the season's "shoe sales" seem to be pulling you this way and that, to see, before you decide, what the Hanan

Store in your city may have to offer—or write to the nearest one. They are in ten cities, with many agencies throughout the land.

## FOR MEN AND WOMEN

## HANAN &amp; SON

New York	Boston	Chicago
Pittsburgh	Cleveland	Milwaukee
St. Louis	Brooklyn	Philadelphia
	Buffalo	



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Major Washington, the Young Surveyor

George Washington began to make his way in the world at a very early age. He was heir to a fine farm, and he was the kind of boy who wanted to do things and who was trusted by older persons to do them well.

He got his first education from a man who had been taken out from England by some one who paid his expenses and, therefore, had a right to his services for a certain length of time. This man was first sexton of a church and then the master of a little school, called "Old Field School," because it was in a field that would no longer grow good crops.

George's mother is said to have been firm and wise with him, and he had two half brothers, Augustine and Lawrence, in whose houses he spent much of his time. They both had been educated in England and were men who had been in good society and seen much of the world. Capt. Lawrence Washington had held the King's commission, and Mr. Augustine Washington was a planter of wealth and influence in Virginia.

George went to school first to a Mr. Williams, near Mr. Augustine Washington's plantation, and then to a school in Fredericksburg, kept by a Mr. James Mayre. Much attention was paid to ciphering, bookkeeping, and other business forms, which might be of practical use when the boys came into the management of their plantations, as most of them expected to do.

The boys of those days did not have many schoolbooks, but they did a great deal of writing in blank books and there are still preserved copy books in the clear handwriting of George Washington.

The schoolmaster made much use of a book called "The Young Man's Companion," which was used to teach boys arithmetic, bookkeeping, surveying and manners. Washington carefully copied the "civility rules," which were to make him a gentleman. Here are some of them:

"Be not immodest in urging your friends to discover a secret."  
"Sleep not when others speak. Sit not when others stand. Speak not when you should hold your peace. Walk not when others stop."

"Read no letters, books or papers in company but when there is a necessity for the doing of it you must ask leave; come not near the books or writings of another so as to read them unless desired . . . look not high when another is writing a letter."

"Speak not of doleful things in a time of mirth."  
"Talk not with meat in your mouth."

All of these were signed, "George Washington," and his behavior, when he was a man, makes one think that he must have decided to keep these rules. He never learned to be a good speller and he broke some of the rules of grammar, but he always behaved like a gentleman.

One of his favorite studies in school was surveying. When he was only 14 years old, he made a survey of Mt. Vernon, the estate of his half brother, Capt. Lawrence Washington. This relative wanted him to enter the navy and would have got a commission for him, if his mother had not opposed it. George did not seem very much disappointed. He was more fond of riding across country than of sailing the ocean, and, as it turned out, he had a good opportunity to become a surveyor, a profession that was both useful and profitable in the Virginia of that day. Many men owned large tracts of land, without being quite sure of where the boundaries were, and the time was coming when it would be important to know.

When George was almost 16 years old, Lord Fairfax, a friend and neighbor of his brother Lawrence, came to visit them. Although he was so much older, Lord Fairfax took a great liking to George and they went riding about the country together. It is likely that Lord Fairfax got a pretty good idea of the kind of boy that George

was. They both liked horses and George was a splendid rider. That gave them one thing to talk about and, then, George was beginning to think about what he would do, now that he was through school. Lord Fairfax found out that he knew a good deal about surveying and he offered him work. It was probably just as exciting then as it is now to get one's first work, and George must have been excited over the prospect of going away out beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, to survey Lord Fairfax's thousands of acres of land there.

Of course, he was not to go alone nor to be head surveyor. There was to be a company of men, some who had had experience and some who knew about woodcraft and were acquainted with the ways of the North American Indians. Still, it was good work, and that appealed to the boy's imagination. School days ended, experience was now beginning in earnest. George took part in obtaining suitable horses for the expedition, in getting the proper equipment and in loading up the packs. They had to take with them clothes that would stand the hardest kind of wear, simple but useful articles for camping by day and by night, surveying instruments, implements for breaking their way through the wilderness, food, and gifts for the Indians.

The day they started George wrote in his diary: "Friday, March 11th, 1747-8 Began my Journey in company with George Fairfax Esqr. we travelled this day 40 miles to Mr. George Newells in Prince William County."

The survey finished, George Washington presented a written report to Lord Fairfax which was so accurate and complete that Lord Fairfax encouraged him to make surveying his profession. One can get some idea of what a task it was, when it is known that 21 counties have since been made out of this estate in Virginia. It was because of his good work on the surveying trip, and his splendid report, that George Washington was given a surveyor's license, so that, when he made surveys after that, they were official.

That first work led to more, and for three years, George Washington lived much of the time in the open, often making long journeys on horseback. He could get all the work he wanted to do and his surveys were so accurate that the lines and boundaries have remained as he fixed them until the present time. As he went about the country making surveys, George Washington kept looking for good land, and his savings went into the purchase of any that he found for sale within his means. He continued to make his home at Captain Lawrence

was. They both liked horses and George was a splendid rider. That gave them one thing to talk about and, then, George was beginning to think about what he would do, now that he was through school. Lord Fairfax found out that he knew a good deal about surveying and he offered him work. It was probably just as exciting then as it is now to get one's first work, and George must have been excited over the prospect of going away out beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, to survey Lord Fairfax's thousands of acres of land there.

Of course, he was not to go alone nor to be head surveyor. There was to be a company of men, some who had had experience and some who knew about woodcraft and were acquainted with the ways of the North American Indians. Still, it was good work, and that appealed to the boy's imagination. School days ended, experience was now beginning in earnest. George took part in obtaining suitable horses for the expedition, in getting the proper equipment and in loading up the packs. They had to take with them clothes that would stand the hardest kind of wear, simple but useful articles for camping by day and by night, surveying instruments, implements for breaking their way through the wilderness, food, and gifts for the Indians.

The day they started George wrote in his diary: "Friday, March 11th, 1747-8 Began my Journey in company with George Fairfax Esqr. we travelled this day 40 miles to Mr. George Newells in Prince William County."

The survey finished, George Washington presented a written report to Lord Fairfax which was so accurate and complete that Lord Fairfax encouraged him to make surveying his profession. One can get some idea of what a task it was, when it is known that 21 counties have since been made out of this estate in Virginia. It was because of his good work on the surveying trip, and his splendid report, that George Washington was given a surveyor's license, so that, when he made surveys after that, they were official.

That first work led to more, and for three years, George Washington lived much of the time in the open, often making long journeys on horseback. He could get all the work he wanted to do and his surveys were so accurate that the lines and boundaries have remained as he fixed them until the present time. As he went about the country making surveys, George Washington kept looking for good land, and his savings went into the purchase of any that he found for sale within his means. He continued to make his home at Captain Lawrence

was. They both liked horses and George was a splendid rider. That gave them one thing to talk about and, then, George was beginning to think about what he would do, now that he was through school. Lord Fairfax found out that he knew a good deal about surveying and he offered him work. It was probably just as exciting then as it is now to get one's first work, and George must have been excited over the prospect of going away out beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, to survey Lord Fairfax's thousands of acres of land there.

Of course, he was not to go alone nor to be head surveyor. There was to be a company of men, some who had had experience and some who knew about woodcraft and were acquainted with the ways of the North American Indians. Still, it was good work, and that appealed to the boy's imagination. School days ended, experience was now beginning in earnest. George took part in obtaining suitable horses for the expedition, in getting the proper equipment and in loading up the packs. They had to take with them clothes that would stand the hardest kind of wear, simple but useful articles for camping by day and by night, surveying instruments, implements for breaking their way through the wilderness, food, and gifts for the Indians.

The day they started George wrote in his diary: "Friday, March 11th, 1747-8 Began my Journey in company with George Fairfax Esqr. we travelled this day 40 miles to Mr. George Newells in Prince William County."

## A Camp on the Arctic Prairie

We set out early to retrace the course of the Nyarling, which in spite of associated annoyances and disappointments, will ever shine forth in my memory as the "Beautiful River."

It is hard, indeed, for words to do it justice. The charm of a stream is always within three feet of the surface and ten feet of the bank. The broad Slave, then, by its size, wins in majesty but must lose most of its charm; the Buffalo, being 50 feet wide, has some waste water; but the Nyarling, half the size, has its birthright compounded and intensified in manifold degree. The water is clear, two or three feet deep at the edge of the grassy banks, 7 to 10 feet in mid-channel, without bars or obstructions except the two log-jams noted, and these might easily be removed. The current is about one mile and a half an hour, so that canoes can readily pass up or down; the scenery varies continually and is always beautiful.

Sometimes its channel winds in and out of open grassy meadows that are dotted with clumps of rounded trees, as in an English park. Now it narrows to a deep and sinuous bed, through alders so rank and reaching that they meet overhead and form a shade of golden green; and again it widens out into reedy lakes, the summer home of countless ducks, geese, tattlers, terns, peewees, gulls, rails, blackbirds, and half a hundred of the lesser tribes. Sometimes the foreground is rounded masses of kinnikinnick in snowy flower, or again a far-spring growth of the needle bloom, richest and reddest of its tribe—the Athabasca rose. At times it is skirted by tall poplar woods, where the claw marks on the trunks are witness of the many black bears, or some tamara-ack camp showing signs and marks that hereabouts a family of moose had fed today, or by a broad and

broken trail that told of a buffalo band passing weeks ago. And while we gazed at scribbled records, blots and marks, the loud "slap plong" of a beaver showed from time to time that the thrifty ones had dived at our approach.

On the way up Jarvis had gone first in the small canoe; he saw two bears, three beaver and one lynx; I saw nothing but birds. On the way down, being alone, the luck came my way. At the first camp, after he left, we heard a loud "plong" in the water near the boat. Bezky glided to the spot; I followed—here was a large beaver swimming.

This morning as we paddled we saw a little stream, very muddy, trickling into the river. Bezky said, "Beaver at work on his dam there." Now that we were really heading for flour our Indian showed up well. He was a strong paddler, silent but apparently cheerful, ready at all times to work.

About 10:30 we came on a large beaver sunning himself on a perch built of mud just above the water. He looked like a huge chestnut muskrat. He plunged at once but came up again 30 yards farther down, took another look, and dived, to be seen no more. At noon we reached our old camp, the last where all had been together. Here we put up a monument on a tree, and were mortified to think we had not done so at our farthest camp. There were numbers of yellowlegs . . . here; we were surprised to see them resting on trees or flying from one branch to another.

A great gray owl sitting on a stump was a conspicuous feature of our landscape view; his white choker shone like a parson's. Early in the morning we saw a kingbird. This was our northernmost record for the species. We pressed on all day, stopping only

Washington's, and when he had a little time free from his surveying duties, he received instruction in military matters from a retired officer and in fencing from a retired sergeant.

When he was 19 years old, he was appointed a military inspector, with the rank of major and a salary of £150 a year. He did not, however, give up his surveying.

## Two Janes

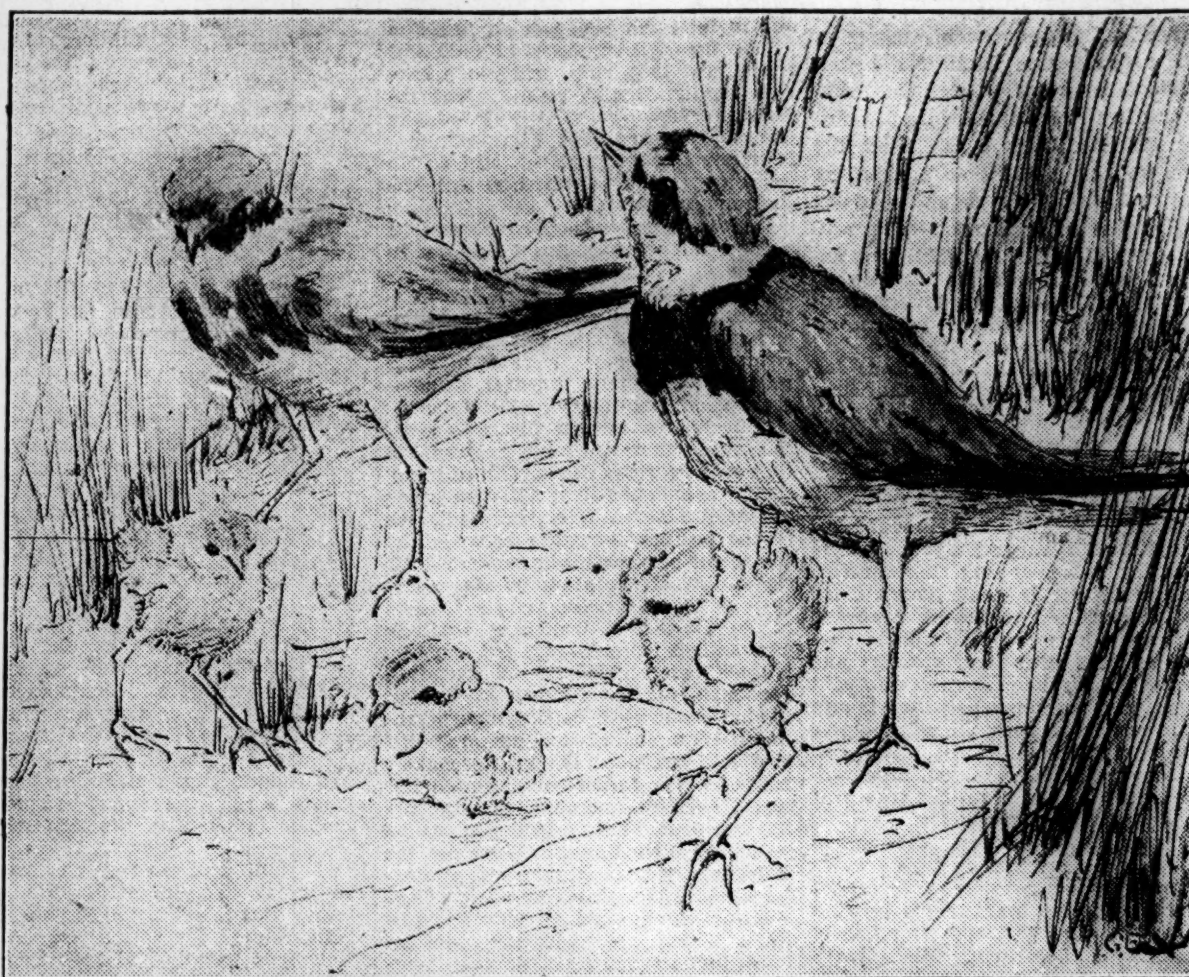
A little girl went down our lane,  
And I asked her her name,  
And she said it was Jane,  
And I said, "Why, that's funny,  
Mine's the same."

Caroline Hofman.

## Its Speed Per Second

An automobile traveling at the rate of 30 miles an hour covers 44 feet per second, according to Gas Logie.

## A True Tale of a Ringed Plover



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The sea was breaking in little shimmering ripples on a long stretch of shell-strewn beach, the gentlest of breezes stirring the grass that swayed, now gray, now green, over the far-reaching sand-hills. It was a peerless day, and nature, as far as the eye could see, reigned supreme in all her dazzling charm and endless variety. The sand-hills melted into a distant stretch of wild and broken country, tall bracken, long stretches of heath, but here and there a dense cluster of

blackberry bushes, fringing the edge of a brackish lake, where the silence was something intense, broken only by the occasional note of a wild-fowl. Away beyond, to the horizon, lay miles of rough country, mostly heather, snadowless, and intensely flat under the cloudless sky, across which the river meandered in sunlit quietude, bearing up the never-ending charm of an early summer day.

But I was roused from the dream of color and charm, by the call of a

pair of ringed plovers; the note amounted to a cry. Evidently the birds noticed the presence of a stranger, and were concerned for the safety of their nest. A search in the direction from which the sound came, however, brought to light, not a nest, but a very tiny baby ringed plover, the veriest little ball of fluff. I picked it up, and it lay motionless in my hand. There was no movement of any sort, and, rather wonderingly, I laid it down on the sand to await the next development. After a few moments, the bird, being evidently assured that the coast was clear, whistled again; but, this time, the note was slightly different. Instantly, the little ball of fluff was up, and racing away on its stiltly little legs to the shelter of the parent birds, and beyond, till all were lost to sight.

## Beware of Unused Stamps

How many boys look with special favor upon the Twentieth Century unused stamps in their collections? Would it surprise you to learn that a great many of them, perhaps a majority, were issued solely for speculative purposes, asks a writer in The American Boy. Postal authorities in many sections of the globe have annually been making great sums at the expense of American dealers and collectors by disposing of quantities of unused stamps for which otherwise there would have been no use, and a movement has been inaugurated by leading dealers to prevent this in the future.

Since 1900, more new stamps have appeared than throughout the previous nearly sixty years of philately's history. Collectors displayed a desire to gather these unused, and so dealers, eager to supply this demand, sent money direct to foreign governments, and great stocks of the unused labels were imported.

Soon certain of these foreign governments began to comprehend the value of this trade. They would never be required to accord postal service in return for all these stamps exported. Thus the money the stamps brought in was clear profit, as the expense of printing them was comparatively small. Some countries issued a new series each year. Others surcharged earlier issues, or purposely made manufacturing errors, thus creating new varieties. Some small governments have on sale in their post offices today entire sets, specially prepared for disposal to collectors.

A disclosure resulting from the war revealed how widespread was this custom of making money at philatelists' expense. German dealers were especially large buyers of these Twentieth Century unused, as German boys were particularly fond of them—just as American boys were. When this war began, the German Government forbade the importing of stamps, with the result that post offices in many countries found some of their trade cut off. After the war had been in progress a year or two, the annual reports of the post-office departments of some of the smaller governments showed that these departments were being operated at a loss—and the blame was attributed officially to the decreased revenue from the sale of unused stamps to foreign governments.

After reading these reports, certain prominent American dealers decided to discourage sales of Twentieth Century unused stamps. By a proportion of 100 to 1, the unused stamps have outnumbered the used ones. These dealers plan to reduce this proportion in the stamps of the years to come.

## You Can't Judge a Person by His Clothes

Tom's father and mother had lately moved to the country and Tom was very happy over the change, for there seemed to be so many more things to do than in the city, if only he had a dog to keep him company. One was promised to him "sometime," but the "sometime" seemed to be long in coming.

There seemed to be nothing to do

this afternoon but to go on a tramp of exploration. This was a favorite pastime, for the lanes round about were very beautiful. Tom swung down the road at a leisurely gait, hands in pockets and cap on the back of his head. Presently he came to a low stone wall, which bordered one of the big estates of which there were several in the vicinity. The wall ended in a huge iron gate. He was about to pass on, when a sharp bark made him turn around. There, peering through the iron bars, was a big black French poodle; and Tom laughed aloud when he saw the funny animal, for part of its body was shaved as clean as any skin could possibly be, while its head and front paws were covered with tightly curled black ringlets. There was a kinky tuft on the tip of its tail and one on each hind leg. Now, if there was one thing for which Tom hadn't a bit of use, it was for a "pet" dog, but there was something so appealing in this dog's bark that Tom stopped, in spite of himself.

"Hullo there, old fellow!" he cried, coming up to the gate and reaching in to pat him. "Got you done up fancy, haven't they?"

The dog barked his approval of Tom and expressed his great pleasure at meeting him. Then he signified, by squeezing under the gate, that he wanted to go along. Tom at first hesitated. He didn't know if he wanted to be seen with this kind of a dog, but a dog that sought his company in the way this one did, by jumping all over him, couldn't be turned down; so he snapped his fingers to come along, and the two set off down the road.

After a while they sat down at one side of the road, under a shady tree, and both partook of a cracker which Tom produced from one of his pockets. Each had exactly half. "It's a shame, old fellow," Tom said, taking the dog's face between his hands and looking into the friendly eyes, which were nearly hidden by masses of black ringlets, "to mess you up like this. I suppose they give you a bath every day and put perfume on you."

Tom's tone of voice expressed such pronounced disapproval at this last idea that the dog hung his head.

"Well, it isn't your fault, so you needn't feel ashamed about it. Do they call you 'Fido,' or 'Pompon,' or something like that?"

At the last name, the dog pricked up his ears and Tom laughed. "Guessed it right. It is 'Pompon,' isn't it?"

This time the dog confirmed it by standing at attention.

"Well, you're not going to be called that by me. I'm going to call you 'Nero.' How do you like that?"

Nero showed his approval of his new name by wagging his tail violently. "Like it, don't you? Well, Nero's your name, at least while you're with me. Now, let's see what you can do." Tom threw a stick, and gave the command, "Go fetch it!" But Nero only stood and looked at him, wondering what in the world such an action could mean. After a moment, he stood upright on his hind legs and put his front paws in a begging position. Then he walked several steps this way toward Tom, evidently expecting great approval.

But Tom looked anything but pleased. "Say, Nero, old boy, that stuff's good enough for a parlor show, when your name's 'Pompon,' but it won't go here. This is what you want to do," and Tom sprang up and darted after the stick and brought it back. Then he threw it again and, motioning to Nero, ran with him after it, placing it in the dog's mouth when they reached it. After this, he returned to his seat and called Nero to come and bring it to him. This

he did several times, until Nero thoroughly understood what was expected of him. After that, Nero was there almost as soon as the stick.

They played at this for a long time. Then Tom taught Nero to dig holes. Nero objected at first, as the fine dust got into his nose, but Tom convinced him that that was part of the sport. So he set to it again with a will, and soon his front paws were flying so fast that Tom could hardly see them, for the dust they made.

He was a sorry-looking object when he got through, for all his curly ringlets were matted with dirt. "Never mind," said Tom, "there's a pond over there and you can clean off."

They had had a glorious time. Nero had proved that you can't judge a person by his clothes, and Tom was sad at the thought of parting from him. As they reached the big gate once more, a touring car was far from being in its usual immaculate condition. He thought it was best to keep close to Tom.

He had gotten quite clean in the pond, but they had had a long tramp home and the dog had made sundry exciting dashes down the dusty road and into clumps of bushes after all sorts of fascinating things; therefore, his kinky coat was far from being in its usual immaculate condition. He thought it was best to keep close to Tom.

"He's been having the time of his life," said Tom, stepping to the side of the auto, "and he's a real sport. You don't want to sell him, do you?"

The lady looked amused. "Why, do you want him?" she asked.

"Cause I want a dog powerfully bad," replied Tom. "I didn't think much of him at first; he looked so! But if I had him, I'd let his hair grow all over and soon he'd be all right."

"But he's a valuable dog," said the lady. "He can do all kinds of tricks."

"I know," replied Tom, "he showed me some of them. But I wouldn't pay a cent more for them. I don't want him for a pet—I want him for a real dog. Do you want to talk business?"

"What will you give for him?" queried the lady.

"I haven't any real cash," Tom said, "except a smooth time, but I've some dandy stamps that you could sell, and you could keep Nero until I got them for you."

"Anything else?"

Tom looked disappointed. He had thought this would be enough; still, the look in Nero's eyes told him that the dog fully understood what was going on, and, therefore, for his sake as well as his own, the bargain must be concluded. "I've got a box of rabbits, a Jew's-harp and a pair of chalks that haven't been used; I'll give you all of them, if you'll only let me have him."

"Very well," said the lady; "I think you must want him very much to be willing to part with all your treasures; therefore, you may take Nero, as I see you've named him. I am sure you will be good to him. Some day I'll come after the things you will give for him. Meanwhile, you may keep them and use them as if they were your own. Now, if you'll both jump in, I'll drive you home."

And you may believe that Tom and Nero lost no time in doing this.

## The Old and The New

The old United States battleship Texas, completed in 1892, was a little over 300 feet long, with a partial 12-inch steel belt, and a displacement of 6315 tons. The new Texas, which took the place of the old one, is 554 feet long, having a displacement of 27,000 tons.

## A Glimpse of Lincoln

In these days of Anglo-American cordiality and community of effort, observes the Youth's Companion, many persons have remembered the hope that Abraham Lincoln cherished for English sympathy during the Civil War. We get an interesting glimpse of him in one of the letters—quoted in the Contemporary Review—written by a young English girl who visited Washington while the war was at its height.

We went—she wrote to her family—to the levee yesterday. It was at 1 o'clock, an hour for bonnets and morning dress. We passed through the great hall and to the anteroom filled with elegantly dressed people. The air was pleasant with the scent of flowers. People stood in groups, talking. In the Blue Room beyond, the President stood receiving the stream that flowed toward him, and thence passed into the great East Room, and so out of the White House.

While the others were busy talking to a number of their friends I watched the President. He shook hands and bowed, only occasionally speaking to some one he knew or chose to distinguish by his notice. Sometimes he answered a remark made to him, but it was generally, "Good morning Mrs. Jones!" "Mr. Smith, how do you do?" (You see how carefully I write this that you may note the pleasing difference of your daughter's reception!)

"Miss —, of England."

"Ah!" said the President, and he stooped his great height to look into my face.

He looked so kind that I forgot to be frightened. I blurted out: "Mr. Lincoln, may I tell you how earnestly my people at home are with you, in heart and soul, especially since the first of January?"

"I am very glad to hear it, very glad, though I may not know them personally. That is one of the evils of being so far apart. We have a

good deal of salt water between us. When you feel kindly toward us we cannot, unfortunately, be always aware of it. But it works both ways. When you, in England, are cross with us, we don't feel it quite so badly."

We stood not far from the President for some time, and I watched him with all my eyes. He was dressed in a black long coat that seemed to hang on him. He wore his collar turned down, showing his throat—the reverse of the Gladstone habit. He held one of his black gloves in his hand and beat it slowly against the other while he was speaking. He did not look grand or aristocratic, or even like a very cultured man, but you knew he was great. One felt that he said what he meant to say, neither more nor less. He used very good words, and he half smiled now and then, like a person who hears that what he is saying is good, and a little enjoys it. But when he was silent his face instantly assumed an anxious, careworn expression. But he did not look perplexed. I felt he was the man who had written the Inaugural, and that he was the only one who could have done it.

## The Singing Bird

There was a bird  
Flitting about his little dome,  
With song the sweetest ear hath heard.  
That seemed to say he loved his home.  
'T was morning, and his hour of joy;  
For well he loved the early scene,  
And aye his plumes his care employ,  
With many a caroled note between.  
There seemed to be intelligence,  
Which taught him 'twas the hour,  
When living beings should commence  
Their matin praise to pour;  
And he was sweet; that little bird's  
Far sweeter was, than uttered words.  
—From the Young Orator, published  
1832.

## A Queer Idea

My looking-glass is like a pool,  
As still and clear, as blank and cool.  
It fronts the clean, white nursery wall.

With no look on its face at all.  
But when in front of it I go,  
Why, there I am, from top to toe.

Oh, just suppose I hurried there  
Some day to brush my tousled hair,  
And stood and stared and could not see

One single, single sign of me!  
—Nancy Byrd Turner, in Youth's Companion.

## About Crater Lake

There are some curious things known about Crater Lake, in the park of that name, in the State of Oregon. It is 20 miles in circumference and 2000 feet in depth; also, it lies at an altitude of 6000 feet, yet its waters are said never to freeze. No ducks or water fowl are ever seen on its open waters, either. The depth of Crater Lake is explained by the fact that it was once upon a time the crater of a volcano, now extinct.



## AMERICAN PLANES ON WAY TO FRANCE

Secretary Baker Announces Departure of First Consignment of Air Fighters—Need Now Is for More Skilled Mechanics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following statement is authorized by the Secretary of War in order to give as complete a picture as is permissible under military requirements of the problems and the progress in equipping the air service with fighting planes:

The first American-built battleplanes are today on route to the front in France. This first shipment, though in itself not large, marks the final overcoming of many difficulties met in building up this new and intricate industry.

These planes are equipped with the first Liberty motors from machine production. One of them, in a recent test, surpassed all records for speed and climbing for planes of that type. Engine production, which began a month ago, is now on a quantity basis, and the peak of production will be reached in a few weeks. Only the 12-cylinder type is being made, as developments abroad have made it wise to concentrate on the high-powered engine instead of the eight-cylinder.

These statements should not be exaggerated, but should be considered in the light of the following facts: After three years of warfare, the total number of planes able to take the air at any one time on either side of the western front has not been over 2500. This, combined with the fact that 46 men are required on the ground for every plane in the air, gives a truer perspective of the European aviation situation than commonly possessed. For every plane in the air, there must be two replacement planes on the ground, and one training plane for every pilot who eventually reaches the front, with a spare engine for each plane. Moreover, while the American program has been delayed by difficulties which were impossible to foresee when the tentative program was adopted in all our lack of knowledge last spring, it may be said that American planes are not due in France under the original schedule until July.

At the outbreak of the war, the first step, both in sequence and importance, was to build up an industry to rush out the training planes needed for the prospective aviators who were immediately on hand. This fresh and most promising personnel afforded, indeed, America's largest immediate source of aid to her associate nations in the war, which, while well able to turn out the latest type of airplanes, were seriously drained of men capable of manning them. The ultimate goal, however, was the construction of a large fleet of battleplanes.

Two serious problems, interwoven and reacting, were immediately met. The almost total lack of both of airplane industry and of airplane engineering knowledge. The industry was rudimentary, with only one company of an appreciable production basis and another dozen small experimental companies. The metal work was mostly done by hand, each machine built as a separate unit and little attempt made to manufacture from dies, jigs or gauges. The estimates of the total value of the industry vary from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000 and of employees from 5000 to 10,000. The Government was practically the only purchaser, having ordered 366 planes the year before the war, of which only 66 were actually delivered.

The engineering problems were even more complex. Europe at war, with the best engineers of each country pitted against each other in a struggle which knew no close, had worked out the most ingenious developments in the light of actual fighting experience. Information reaching here was generally fragmentary and always late. As a result, when war came the United States had practically no airplane engineering staff and no modern fighting planes.

Construction of planes proved a much more complex problem than that of engines, which both had been developed and produced here for other purposes on a colossal scale. The extreme refinement of their manufacture, requiring 23,000 screws in a single fighter, of 700 pieces of wood in a single wing, necessitated the most expert workmanship and balance to secure the essential combination of lightness with strength, and seemed to militate against quantity production. The first step was to secure information from Europe. A commission was early sent across and rushed back the last-minute details, upon the strength of which a large number of fighting planes of a certain type were ordered. The raw materials were very largely in hand, and the drawings within several days of completion, when another cable said that this type had been superseded and should not be built. Nearly a month was thus lost.

Drawings then came for another type. They had just been redrawn for an American manufacturer and the draftsmen put to work when a second and different set arrived. The work done had to be cast aside and the process began over again just as it was nearing completion. Still a third set of drawings arrived and a third start was necessary to reduce these samples to drawings for American manufacturers. It is significant of the rapid development of the art of aviation that not a single type of the original schedule has survived into the present program.

During the past months, however, a responsive channel of communication with the Allies has been opened, the latest types adapted to American manufacture, the industry increased

at least twentyfold, the training plane problem solved, and the production of battleplanes begun. It is still very necessary, however, to view America's effort in aviation against the true perspective. Both in this country and in Europe the great problem now remaining is to secure the thousands of skilled mechanics, engineers, motor repair men, wood and metal workers, etc., needed to keep the planes always in perfect condition. This great engineering and mechanical force at the airdromes, the flying fields and the repair depots, both here and behind the lines in France, is a vital industrial link in the chain to air supremacy. Without them the planes turned out would soon be useless and the flyers helpless.

At best, the life of a plane is but two months, and the engine must be overhauled every five hours, while a pilot on a plane allowed to leave the hangars in imperfect condition is as helpless as a bird with a broken wing. Now that American battleplanes are going overseas, a great increase in the volunteering of skilled mechanics is both essential and expected.

### Aeroplane Wood

Supply of Spruce and Fir From Northwest to Be Hastened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Ralph C. Angell of the lumber firm of Angell & Sturgeon of this city has been appointed manager of the spruce division of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association. His headquarters will be at Portland, Ore., where he will represent the lumber interests in their dealings with the Government in the production of spruce and fir for the nation's aeroplane program, and endeavor to accelerate the delivery of the immense amounts of material needed in the construction of the American air fleet.

The government's demand for fir and spruce for shipbuilding and aeroplane construction constitutes what is said to be the greatest undertaking in the history of the lumber trade. Col. Brice T. Disque of the United States Army is at Portland in charge of the work. He has at his disposal 9000 soldiers, and will furnish them as laborers to any sawmill or logging camp engaged in government work.

## SPEEDING UP OF ESSENTIALS URGED

Thomas W. Lamont Tells Chamber of Commerce the Problem Is a Pressing One

Thomas W. Lamont of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon at the Hotel Brunswick today that it is essential they address themselves promptly and energetically to the problem of slowing down the activities of non-essential industries and speeding up those that are vital to the success of the war. "Everything is war," he said, "and we can no longer say 'business as usual.'"

"The problem is a pressing one," he said, "and the allies of the United States have handled it courageously and skillfully." He dwelt on the value of thrift, which, he said, is not simply saving, not parsimony—it is of higher grade. It denotes temperance in all things, he said.

Compared with measures adopted abroad, those adopted to mobilize the financial resources of the United States for the war do not seem to be revolutionary, he said. "The War Finance Corporation Bill," he said, "is of course, not a measure which I should favor under normal conditions, but if the war lasts for three years with us, this measure will appear to us at the end of that time, in my judgment, as a very conservative document."

He defended Secretary McAdoo against the criticism leveled at him on account of this bill. There has been talk, he said, that it would cause inflation; would bring an increase of \$4,000,000,000 in the form of fiat money. It seemed to him, he said, it would probably reduce inflation. The act would authorize the federal reserve banks to deal with obligations of the war finance corporations as with government bonds involving what would be, in a sense a return to the theory of bond-secured currency, superseded only within the last few years by the Federal Reserve Act; but he thought the relief it will afford the industrial and savings bank situation will outweigh the disadvantages.

### OVERCROWDED CARS ON HEATLESS MONDAY

"Well, gentlemen, you can blame the Government for this," said a conductor on the Boston & Albany Railroad, last Monday, to a group of passengers who had been forced to ride on the platform with all standing or sitting accommodations inside overcrowded. One train of three cars had been substituted on this "heatless" day for the usual seven trains. Several bystanders, however, remarked that they could not see how the Government was to blame for the failure of the railroad to attach sufficient cars to take care of the traffic. One man dryly remarked, "I guess if the railroad spent as much effort in cooperating with the Government as they do in campaigning for increased rates there would be service enough."

This condition was brought about, explain railroad officials, because only a few were expected to travel on the fuel holiday. Better accommodations were promised in the future. There were many on this train who had tried to reach their homes in the suburbs by the street railway, but some mishap had blocked all outward travel on the trolley to the Newtons in the middle of the afternoon.

## TALK OF ANNEXING MEXICO REVIVED

Renewal of Discussion in Press Which Might Affect Present Friendly Relations Causes Speculations as to Its Motive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a time when relations between the United States and Mexico, as reported in a recent dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington bureau, are in a better condition than at any period since the Pershing expedition was withdrawn, advocates of the annexation of Mexico to the United States have renewed their activities in the public press.

This renewal of activity, which proclaims loudly the beneficial effects of a policy calculated to embitter the Mexicans against the United States, is regarded as especially significant in that it takes on its chief prominence in a New York newspaper.

Those who do not desire to disturb the relations between Mexico and the United States ask whether these latest newspaper arguments on this question, included in an editorial headed "The Salvation of Mexico Lies in Annexation to America," would not tend to arouse suspicion among the Mexicans, if circulated below the Rio Grande; and whether, should a propaganda for annexation attain any extent of support among Mexicans ignorant of the true thought of Americans toward them, disturbances might not result tending to divert American troops, needed in France, to the Mexican border.

Alongside the editorial, the paper reprints an article purporting to show that Mexico is starving in chaos, with Carranza's government near its end, with the treasury empty, credit unobtainable, and his own generals resorting to looting. The article claims, among many other things, that Mexico is obsessed with the idea, encouraged by German propaganda, that the United States is her natural enemy, and also with the belief that Germany, after winning the war, would be Mexico's great and good friend.

It will be remembered that the recent Washington dispatch to this paper included an official report received by the Mexican Embassy from the Department of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, denying statements recently published by a New York newspaper, including the one claiming that Carranza had abandoned Mexico City, which claim is included in the story now reprinted.

### Pearson Property Seized

Mexican Government Takes Mills of Company in Northern Chihuahua

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Advices telling of the seizure of property of the Pearson Lumber Company by the Mexican Government in Northern Chihuahua have been received here by Anthony W. Ivins, who has charge of the colonization work of the Mormons. There are several hundred Mormons in Northern Chihuahua and some of them were employed by the lumber company.

In addition to throwing these Mormons out of work, about 1000 Mexicans are similarly affected, according to the information received.

The mills of the lumber company were seized when the company refused to divert a portion of its profits to the Mexican Government.

An international question, it is stated, now arises. The Pearson company, besides operating lumber mills, owns large oil and mining interests in the country and, all told, is said to employ more than 10,000 persons. The communication received by Mr. Ivins indicates a possibility that the Government will seize all the property held by the Pearson interests. This would mean the tying up of work and other difficulties, as the company is backed by British and Canadian capital and has done development work on a big scale.

### SUBWAY STATION NEEDS POINTED OUT

Complaints against conditions on the Boston Elevated many times are directed at things which cannot be attributed to lack of dividends and shortage of cars, and apparently can be remedied without the expenditure of large sums of money. One of these has to do with a situation at the Boylston Street station of the subway. According to the experience of passengers, a middle gate or opening in the iron fence on the incoming platform would make it much easier for those who desire to transfer to northbound cars. Frequently a person misses his car because he has to race around the end of the fence.

There is another thing which lately has been attracting increasing comment, and this is the condition of the platforms and steps at some of the stations, such as Scollay Under and Devonshire Street. Signs placed there demanding cleanliness are yellow with age, and in some cases covered over with other notices.

### NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Provincial Legislature is to meet for the dispatch of business today. The Premier and members of his government express the belief that it will be one of the

shortest sessions ever held. No matters of a contentious nature are expected to arise, and the program to be outlined by the conference of the provincial premiers at Ottawa in regard to increased production will engage the attention of the legislators. There are six vacancies in the House, three Conservative and three Liberal, and since it is on a "fifty-fifty" basis, there are to be no elections for some time. There are two Conservative vacancies in Cape Breton, J. C. Douglas and R. H. Butts having resigned to run in the federal contest; Maj. J. W. Margeson, another Conservative, resigned in Lunenburg to run for Ottawa. The Liberal vacancies are in Pictou, Yarmouth and Victoria.

## ARMY EQUIPMENT PLAN REORGANIZED

Station Has Been Opened at Camp Merritt Under System Started by General Goethals—Planning Staff Is Formed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Quartermaster Gen. G. W. Goethals has reorganized the method of equipping and supplying men preparatory to their embarkation for France. Under his plan an equipment station has been opened at Camp Merritt, and others are to be opened later. Heretofore the men have been equipped at their own camps and sent direct to the ports of embarkation.

As another part of General Goethals' reorganization schemes, ample supplies of all kinds of foodstuffs will be stored at embarkation supply houses. This has been found necessary by reason of the fact that the recent freight congestion caused the possibility of a food shortage for the transports and as no stocks had been kept on hand, commissary officers had to go into the open market to make big purchases. Now in one city alone, about 200,000 feet of floor space for a meat and food supply house has been obtained.

General Goethals has also created a "planning staff" of efficiency experts. On this board are Dr. Frank A. Cleveland of the Taft efficiency committee, President Hopkins of Dartmouth College, Dr. A. A. Hamerslag, A. E. Franklin and G. F. Willis. The quartermaster bureau has heretofore lacked any comprehensive planning scheme.

The clothing division has been placed under Albert L. Scott, Middle Western business man.

### Results of Questionnaires

Estimates Show Nearly 2,500,000 Will Be Available in Class 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost-Marshal-General Crowder's office has estimated today that nearly 2,500,000 men will form the first line of the United States draft reserves.

This represents the approximate number of draft registrants of Class 1 obtained as a result of the questionnaire system. It is about 500,000 more than the original estimates of General Crowder.

Although exact figures are not yet available, officials have stated that the total number of Class 1 men will be approximately 3,116,000. The percentage of physical disqualification is estimated at not more than 20 per cent and probably less, because of the recent lowering of physical requirements. Twenty per cent would mean that about 620,000 would be rejected thus bringing the number of available men down to 2,496,000.

In Classes 2 and 4, about 4,000,000 have been placed, practically equal numbers being in each division. These classes are largely made up of married men and those about a million men, because those physically rejected from Class 1 will be classified there. About 750,000 will be found in Class 3.

No date has been selected for the beginning of the second draft, according to Secretary of War Baker. Estimates placing the time between March 1 and June 1 were declared to be merely guesses.

One reason for the delay in announcing a date is the unwillingness of the Government to disturb the labor situation on the farms of the country at the planting season.

### HOLIDAY IS TO BE QUIETLY OBSERVED

Observance of Washington's Birthday in Boston this year promises to be more one of deeds, in actually pushing forward the war work of the nation, than of oratorical exercises or the more festive occasions of peace time. Both the State House and City Hall will do away with the usual exercises, and even the Old South Church exercises have been canceled in order to save fuel. There are, however, patriotic ceremonies to be held by the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Melville C. Freeman of the Roxbury High School of Practical Arts is to be the main speaker of the society at the celebration in the Hotel Vendome.

The fifth annual "hike around the Hub" will be held by the B. Y. M. C. U., and a large number of soldiers and sailors are expected to participate. A tendency to make up the time lost through the fuel holidays by work tomorrow is noticeable throughout the industrial centers of the State and in Fall River the textile mills are to run full time.

### ALLEGED SLACKER AND DRAFT

MADISON, Wis.—Notice was mailed today by the Madison exemption board to Byron C. Nelson, son of Congressman John M. Nelson, announcing him subject to call. The charge has been made that he attempted to evade the draft. He has been placed in Class 1.

## INTERNEED ALIENS CAUGHT IN RUSE

Germans Detained at Ft. Douglas Forced to Refill Tunnel Prepared for Their Escape After Trick Had Been Discovered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—As a matter of discipline, Col. George L. Byram, commandant of the third war prison camp at Ft. Douglas, has had the civilian German prisoners dig open from the surface of the ground their recently-discovered escape tunnel, and fill it again with earth hauled in wheelbarrows from outside the prison camp.

The prisoners put in a long, hard day, digging, hauling, tamping and filling the tunnel and ditch to the satisfaction of the prison authorities.

It was a well-chastened group that tamped the last shovelful of earth into place, but when the work was done the prison authorities knew that the tunnel was filled.

When the latest tunnel was discovered recently the civilian prisoners were prompt in their proffers to fill it up. Colonel Byram smiled and accepted the offer. The prisoners, with much show of energy, "filled the tunnel." The colonel soon after ordered all prisoners out with shovels, picks and wheelbarrows. He directed that a trench be dug from a certain point under one of the buildings to another given point toward the fence. He directed that it be dug to a depth of about five feet.

When this depth had been reached the diggers broke through into an open space. It was the tunnel. The work disclosed that the prisoners had merely filled up the end of the tunnel and left the rest of it open, possibly for future use.

As the unfilled tunnel came into view the colonel gave additional orders, and the prisoners spent the rest of the day hauling earth from the hill outside the compound and tamping it solidly into the tunnel and trench until it was completely filled.

### Business to Be Controlled

Interned Germans Must Relinquish Personal Direction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Under orders of President Wilson widening the scope of the Trading With Enemy Act, to include under the term "enemy" all enemy aliens who have been permanently interned by the War Department, the Government will take charge of the Monroe studio, this city, owned by Alfred F. Hust, and of the business of the Babel Bros., owned by Hermann Babel, Hust and Babel are interned at the war prison barracks at Ft. Douglas as dangerous enemy aliens.

Under the President's proclamation, the business of the Monroe studio and of Babel Bros. will be taken over by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, thus eliminating any possibility of Hust or Babel carrying on from the internment camp trading activities which might be prejudicial to the interests of the United States.

Since the internment of Hust several weeks ago on presidential warrant, the business of the Monroe studio has been conducted by an agent in the employ of Hust, who has been permitted to have communication with him at stated intervals.

The business of Hermann Babel has been conducted by his two brothers, Fred A. Babel and Richard Babel, but largely at the direction of Hermann Babel, who has been a resident of the war prison barracks for several weeks.

"The purpose of the law is to prevent interned Germans from carrying out any conspiracies through the medium of agents conducting their business, and from doing anything toward carrying out the policies for the avowal of which they have been ordered interned for the term of the war."

### HARDWARE MEN ELECT NEW OFFICERS

Election of officers for the twenty-fifth annual convention of the New England Hardware Association in Boston today. They are: President, Charles O. Eaton, Brunswick, Me.; first vice-president, Herbert W. Sibley, Ware, Mass.; second vice-president, Hiram W. Colton, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, George A. Fiel, Boston; treasurer, Calvin M. Nichols, Dorchester; directors for three years, Fred E. Carlisle,

### The Woman's Shop

Hundreds of Smart, Colorful

New Spring Silk Waists

of Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe in a beautiful range of Spring shades, \$2.98, \$3.98, \$5.00 and \$5.98.

Make The THIRD NATIONAL BANK Your Bank

Total Resources Over \$10,500,000 383-385 Main Street "By the Clock" SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Springfield; S. M. Robinson, Hudson, Mass.; W. W. True, Newport, Vt.; William G. Fuller, Mansfield, Mass. Following the election Prof. Ralph B. Wilson of Boston University, Frank W. Wither, president of the State Board of Trade, and Frank J. Shay of Boston, spoke. The exhibition of hardware in Mechanics Hall was continued this afternoon.

John R. Gamble, president of the National Hardware Association, opened the silver jubilee convention Wednesday with an address showing the need of business subordinating everything to winning the war. He was followed by James Strockbine, president of the New England Association, who explained the work of the association in the past year.

Mayor Peters is to give an address tomorrow on "The Port of Boston" preceded by singing of chants by a glee club. H. G. Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate, also is to speak.

## NEW NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE THE TOPIC

Gov. Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota Is to Address Several Meetings in Boston

Governor Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota will tell the story of the formation and rise of the Non-Partisan League in his and other states of the Middle West at several meetings in Boston, beginning Saturday noon at the City Club. Mayor Peters will speak at the opening meeting.

Sunday afternoon Governor Frazier is to address the Melrose community meeting at Memorial Hall, Melrose, and in the evening he will speak before the Dorchester Forum. On Monday morning he will address the Massachusetts Legislature, after which he will be the guest of Governor McCall at luncheon.

Governor Frazier, who operates a large farm in North Dakota, was comparatively inconspicuous in state politics until 1916, when the Non-Partisan League, which is made up largely of farmers, became an important factor in politics. Since 80 per cent of the voters in North Dakota are farmers, they did not find it difficult to win practically all of the important public offices. They backed the Governor in 1916, and he received some 87,000 votes, where his nearest opponent was given only about 20,000.

He is the first university graduate to become a chief executive of North Dakota. One of his chief slogans in his campaign was more and better schools. The Legislature appropriated more for higher institutions of learning and for state aid to schools than ever before during his first term of office, and although the total appropriations of the Legislature were some \$500,000 more than the state income, the Governor did not cut off any school bill.

## PREVENTIVE WORK LEAGUE TO MEET

The League for Preventive Work will hold a conference Friday afternoon and evening, March 1, at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, on the question of "The Social Significance of Alcohol." The afternoon session will be devoted to the subject "Alcohol and the War," while in the evening leaders in social welfare work in the State will take up the effects of alcohol.

The league is a cooperative effort of 18 of the most prominent social service agencies of Boston, though its work is not confined entirely to the city. Under the direction of Miss Amy Woods, the general secretary, much important investigation work has been done and data of great value secured, a large part of which will be brought forward in the conference on March 1.

### Albert Steiger Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. "A Store of Specialty Shops"

### New Dress Cottons for 1918

Dress cottons bid fair to be the most popular fabrics for Spring. The price of all woollen is steady; practically all the best silk patterns can be bought in cotton voile or gingham. The best designers have given their attention to finer weaving of cotton and more beautiful patterns, till now cotton fabrics take their place among the better dress fabrics. 40-INCH PRINTED VOILES in a huge variety of bright Spring patterns. 25c DRESS GINGHAMS, 22 inches wide, in striking checks, stripes and plain colors. 15c

### D. H. Brigham & Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Charming Display of Spring Fashions

In nearly all departments we are now exhibiting new spring merchandise in a fascinating variety of charming and original styles.

### Maynard Coal Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. "Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty" Tel. 180 or 5652

## HIGH TRIBUTE PAID TO MR. EISEMANN

Secretary of War, in Explaining His Resignation, Says His Patriotic Work Deserves Nation's Grateful Appreciation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Baker has issued a statement regarding the resignation of Charles Eismann, formerly head of the division on supplies of the Council of National Defense. In the reorganization of the Quartermaster-General's department, explains the Secretary of War, the work formerly done by Mr. Eismann as head of the committee on supplies was taken over, and is now, he says, conducted directly by the Quartermaster-General's department. Secretary Baker says: "Some confusion has been caused by my letter to Senator McKellar with regard to Charles Eismann. The facts are that Mr. Eismann was a member of the supplies committee of the Council of National Defense, acting under Mr. Julius Rosenwald, who is a member of the advisory commission. Prior to the reorganization of the Quartermaster-General's department, the supply committee, largely through the activity of Mr. Eismann, advised the Quartermaster-General with regard to purchases of supplies."

"Mr. Eismann, who remains a member of that committee and is its vice-chairman, will undoubtedly render very valuable service to the Government upon his return from a vacation trip. In the meantime, I am glad to have a public opportunity to say that the work done by Mr. Eismann during all the hurried months of our early preparation was of the highest value to the Government, resulting in the saving of many millions of dollars, and that it was done in a spirit of patriotic devotion and self-forgetfulness which entitles him to the grateful appreciation of the country. I have already expressed to Mr. Eismann personally and by letter the high value which I set upon both his services and the spirit in which they were rendered."

## STATEMENT AS TO SIR C. SPRING-RICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Owing to the question asked in the British House of Commons concerning Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, as to whether, in view of the fact that the former Ambassador at Washington was instrumental in the Caillaux-Bolo disclosures, an inquest would be held, a statement has been given out here by the physician who attended the diplomatist. Dr. Thomas Gibson, the medical man in question, spoke as follows: "It was an ordinary case of heart failure. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice had been skinned with the young people in the afternoon. The snow was heavy, and he became very much exhausted. After dinner his heart weakened, and he died during the night. There is no ground for the slightest suspicion that the former Ambassador's death was the result of anything but natural causes."

**MEEKINS, PACKARD & WHEAT**  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
Store Will Be Open Friday  
**An Unrestricted Sale**  
10% to 40%  
Reduction on Our Entire Stock of  
**Furniture**  
Which offers you unreserved selection from any article composing this very excellent collection of home furnishings.

## Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Advance Showing of Misses' and Women's Spring Suits

Introducing the remarkably attractive variations of the TAILORED FLARE and EATON MODELS

and emphasizing an unusual note of excellence in every detail of the tailoring. A collection notably complete and interesting, featuring the \$25.00, \$35.00 and \$45.00 prices.

FORBES & WALLACE

## Haynes & Company

Always Reliable

346-348 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

## February Clearance of Men's Finer Clothes

An excellent opportunity to save on needed wearables.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

LIBERTY BOND  
PRICES HIGHER

Strength Displayed by These Securities Feature of the Stock Market—Price Movements Generally Are Irregular

Prices of stocks in New York opened generally lower today. The prospective holiday tomorrow had a tendency to reduce operations and commitments. National Enameling was an exception to the general trend; it advanced nearly a point. New York Air Brake gained a point. Steel common was down a point at one time, but recovered half a point. Texas Company, Pressed Steel Car and American Beet Sugar were rather weak. Baldwin worked upward half a point.

At the opening of the local stock market this morning Boston Elevated lost 1½ points, but rallied a point from its lowest level.

The New York list grew stronger late in the first half hour.

Liberty 4s jumped upward in New York on the prospect that the next Liberty Loan will bear interest at 4½ per cent and the 4s is convertible into the new issue. Anglo-French 5s also were stronger.

There was not much improvement in the general tone as the session advanced. By midday gains were recorded by the shipping shares. Marine having advanced more than 2 points to 2½, and the preferred 1½ to 101. Gulf, after opening down 1½ at 117½ advanced to 119 before midday. National Enameling at midday had a gain of 1½ at 49½. Losses of a point to 2 points were recorded by U. S. Steel, Pressed Steel Car, Utah Copper, Baldwin and Hide & Leather preferred. The feature of the forenoon trading was the strength and activity of the Liberty bonds. The Anglo-French bonds also were strong.

On the local exchange Boston Elevated was selling at 41, a loss of a point from yesterday's closing price. Price changes generally were small among the local stocks.

Trading in the early afternoon was very quiet. Price changes were negligible. The tone at the beginning of the last hour was barely steady.

COLORADO FUEL &  
IRON CO. SHOWING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31, these changes in earnings:

Gross receipts \$10,297,699 \$11,339,792  
Net earnings 2,093,971 2,072,612  
Total income 2,334,763 2,074,974  
Sur at int. tax, etc. 1,540,816 227,161

Following for dividend requirements for the quarter on the preferred stock, the balance of surplus remaining was equal to \$4.38 a share on \$34,235,500 common stock outstanding, compared with \$3.72 a share in the similar quarter of 1916.

REVENUES OF THE  
EXPRESS CONCERNS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Net operating revenues for the eight large express companies for October, 1917, were \$622,697 compared with \$579,248 last year, the Interstate Commerce Commission reports.

For the 10 months ending with October the net operating revenue was \$3,197,127 compared with \$2,900,975 for the corresponding period in 1916.

LACLEDE GAS  
LIGHT'S YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Laclede Gas Light Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

1917 1916  
Gross earnings \$4,800,264 \$4,609,424  
Net earnings 2,247,714 2,486,695  
Int. and pfd. div. 1,329,533 1,287,500  
Balance 918,181 1,199,195

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1917, shows cash \$106,170 compared with \$430,040 in 1916.

## PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship 82, Elec Stor Bat 50½, General Asphalt com 17, Lehigh Nav 63½, Lake Superior 16½, Phila Co 25, Phila Co pfd 31, Phila Elec 25½, d. Phila Rap Tr 26½, Phila Trac 71, Union Trac 40, United Gas Imp 70.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Fair not much change in temperature tonight and Friday; diminishing north-west to west winds.

For Southern New England: Fair and continued cold tonight and Friday.  
For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; continued cold tonight, moderating somewhat in Vermont Friday.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 51.0 a. m. 51.0  
12 noon 51.0 11

## IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.  
Albany 48 New Orleans 48  
Buffalo 48 New York 48  
Chicago 48 Philadelphia 48  
Denver 48 Pittsburgh 48  
Cincinnati 48 Portland, Me. 48  
Des Moines 48 Portland, Ore. 48  
Jacksonville 48 San Francisco 48  
Kansas City 48 St. Louis 48  
Nantucket 48 Washington 48

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise 6:43 High water, 8:24  
Sun sets 5:24 7:50 a. m. 8:30 p. m.  
Length of day 10:51 Moon sets 3:57 a. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS at 6:54 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold.....	2½	2½	2	2
Alaska Ju.....	2½	2½	2½	2½
Allis-Chal.....	27½	27½	26½	26½
Allis-Chal pf.....	80	81½	80	81½
Am Ag Chem.....	86	86	86	86
Am B Sugar.....	79	79	78½	78½
Am Can.....	41½	41½	41	41
Am Car Fr.....	74½	74½	73½	73½
Am Cot Oil.....	32	32	32	32
Am H & L pf.....	58½	59	58½	59
Am Lined.....	32	32½	32	32½
Am Lins'd pf.....	74½	75	74½	74½
Am Loco.....	66½	66½	65½	65½
Am Shipbld.....	90	90	90	90
Am Smelt'g.....	44½	44½	43½	43½
Am Steel Fy.....	66	66	66	66
Am Sugar.....	106½	107½	106½	107½
Am Tel & Tel.....	107½	107½	107	107
Am Woolen.....	55½	56½	55½	56½
Am Writ pf.....	76½	76½	76½	76½
Am Zinc.....	15½	15½	15	15
Am Zinc pf.....	46	46	46	46
Anacosta.....	64½	64½	64½	64½
Atchafalca.....	85½	85½	85½	85½
At Gulf.....	117½	119	116½	116½
Bald Loco.....	79	79½	77½	78
Balt & Ohio.....	52½	52½	52	52
Batholias.....	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel.....	80½	80½	80½	80½
Beth Steel, B.....	80½	80½	79½	80
Beth Steel, ret 101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
BFGoodrich.....	46	46	46	46
Brook R T.....	40½	40½	39½	41
Burns Bros.....	75	75	75	75
Butte & Sup.....	20	20½	20	20
Cal Pac Cor.....	38½	38½	38½	38½
Cal Petrol.....	17	17	17	17
Cal Petrol pf.....	46½	46½	46½	46½
Cal Pacific.....	147	147	146	146
Cl Leather.....	70½	70½	70	70
*Cer de Pas.....	32	32½	31½	31½
Cham Motor.....	90	90	90	90
Chas & Ohio.....	53½	54	53½	54
CM&STP.....	43	43½	41½	41½
CM&STP pf.....	74½	74½	72½	73
Chi R I & Pac.....	55½	55½	55½	55½
Chi R I & Pac pf.....	55½	55½	55½	55½
Chi R I pf.....	64½	64½	63½	63½
Chi R I N W.....	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chile Cop.....	16½	16½	16½	16½
Chino Cop.....	44½	44½	44	44
CCC & St L.....	26	26	26	26
Col Fuel.....	40½	40½	40½	40½
Col Gas & El.....	34½	34½	34	34
Con Tab & R.....	30½	30½	30½	30½
Con Can.....	91½	91½	91½	91½
Con Prod.....	34	34½	34	34
Corn Prod pf.....	55	55	55	55
Cruc Steel.....	65½	65½	64½	64½
Cruc Steel pf.....	89½	89½	89½	89½
Cuban C Sug.....	32½	32½	32½	32½
Del & Hudson.....	112	112	110½	110½
Domes Min.....	8½	8½	8½	8½
Elkhorn.....	25½	25½	25½	25½
ERM.....	15½	15½	15	15
F M & S.....	12½	12½	12½	12½
F M & S pf.....	34½	34½	34½	34½
Gas W & W.....	36½	36½	36	36
Gen Electric.....	141½	141½	141½	141½
Gen Motors.....	139½	139	129	129½
Gen Ore.....	28½	28½	28½	28½
Green Can.....	41½	41½	41½	41½
Gulf Mobile pf.....	28	28	28	28
Harv of N J.....	129½	129½	129½	129½
Has & Bar.....	37½	37½	37½	37½
Inspiration.....	47	47	46½	46½
Int Con Cor.....	8	8	8	8
Int Con Cor pf.....	42½	42½	42½	42½
Int Mar pf.....	27½	27½	27	27
Int Mar pf.....	99½	99½	99	99
In Nickel Ct.....	28	28	27½	27½
In Paper.....	30½	30½	30½	30½
Can City So.....	17½	17½	17½	17½
Kenne Cop.....	33½	33½	32½	32½
Lee & T Co.....	15½	15½	15½	15½
Loose Wiles.....	19½	19½	19½	19½
Louis & N.....	113½	113½	113½	113½
Manhattan.....	97½	97½	97½	97½
Max Motor.....	29½	29½	29	29
Maxwell 1 pf.....	62	62	62	62
Maxwell 2 pf.....	24	24	24	24
Mex Petrol.....	92½	94½	92½	93
Miami.....	31½	31½	31½	31½
Middle St.....	45	46	45½	45½
M & S L New.....	9	9	9	9
Mo K & T.....	4½	4½	4½	4½
Mo Pacific.....	22½	22½	22½	22½
Mo Pac w pf.....	50½	50½	49	49
Nat C & C.....	16	16	15½	15½
Nat Enamel.....	48½	49½	48½	48½
Nat Lead.....	54½	55½	54½	55
NY A Brake.....	136	136	135	135½
NY Dock.....	22	22	22	22
Nevada Con.....	19½	19½	19½	19½
NY Central.....	71	71½	70½	70½
N & C St L.....	15½	15½	15½	15½
N Y N & H.....	28½	29	28½	29
N & W.....	104½	105	104½	104½
North Am.....	45	45½	45	45½
North Pac.....	85	85	84½	84½
O Cities Gas.....	40½	40½	39½	40
O & W.....	19½	19½	19½	19½
Pacific Mail.....	27½	28½	27½	27½
Pacific T & T.....	24½	26	24½	26
Pan-Am pf.....	93	93	93	93
Penna.....	45	45	44½	45
Peoples Gas.....	45½	45½	45	45
Pere Marq.....	12½	12½	12	12
Phila Co.....	25½	25½	25½	25½
Pierce A W.....	41½	41½	40½	40½
P & W Va.....	27	27	26½	26½
P & W Va pf.....	66½	66½	66½	66½
Pitts Coal.....	52½	53½	52½	52½
Pitts Coal pf.....	82½	82½	82½	82½
Pressed St.....	62½	63	62	62½
Pullman.....	116½	116½	116½	116½
Ray Con.....	24½	24½	24	24
Reading.....	76½	77½	76½	76½
Repub I & S.....	79	79½	78½	78½
*Royal Dutch.....	74½	74½	74½	74½

## BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil.....	12c	12c	12c
Bay State Gas.....	10c	10c	10c
Boston Corbin.....	16c	16c	16c
Boston Ely.....	8c	8c	8c
Boston Montana.....	8c	8c	8c
Champion.....	2½	2½	2½
Chief.....	2½	2½	2½
Colonial Mines.....	3c	3c	3c
Crystal Copper.....	7c	7c	7c
Denbigh.....	1½	1½	1½
Early Eagle.....	4c	4c	4c
Eastern S.....	12½	12½	12½
First Nat Cop.....	2½	2½	2½
Homa Oil.....	7c	7c	7c
Lowell Sound.....	4½	4½	4½
Iron Cap.....	16½	16½	16½
Majestic.....	30c	30c	30c
Mexican Metals.....	5c	5c	5c
Mojave Tungsten.....	6c	6c	6c
New Cornelia.....	17	17	17
Nixon.....	1½	1½	1½
Ranier.....	35c	35c	35c
Shamrock.....	15c	15c	15c
Troy Arizona.....	14c	14c	14c
Un Verde Ext.....	49	49	49
Victoria.....	1½	1½	1½
Yukon.....	1½	1½	1½
Zinc.....	35c	35c	35c

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Farm land banks lent in January \$11,787,000.

Production of bituminous coal for the week ended Feb. 16 totaled 10,215,000 net tons, the second highest week this year.

United States Treasury receipts for war-savings stamps Tuesday amounted to \$2,845,828, bringing the total for the campaign to \$59,931,107.

Between Nov. 1 last and April 1 next, the Skinner & Eddy Corporation of Seattle will have delivered complete to the Emergency Fleet Corporation nine freighters of 77,000 dead-weight capacity, surpassing the world's previous shipbuilding record. A million tons of new ships are to be delivered from Seattle this year.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
March.....	30.70	31.05	30.62	30.62
May.....	30.40	30.75	30.40	30.58
July.....	30.04	30.20	29.94	30.10
Oct.....	28.90	29.05	28.79	28.91
Dec.....	28.73	28.73	28.62	28.67

## LIVERPOOL, England—Futures

opened steady, with spots neglected; prices were steady. Sales 1000 bales; no receipts. Good middlings 23.97d; middlings 23.45d.

Prices for futures, old contracts: Open—Feb.-March 22.21, April-May 22.04, June-July 21.88.

At 12:45 p. m. American middlings fair 24.65d; good middlings 23.97d; middlings 23.45d; low middlings 22.92d; good ordinary 21.92d; ordinary 21.40d.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co. private wire.)

## NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices

today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
March.....	29.90	30.17	29.90	30.10
May.....	29.41	29.65	29.41	29.47
July.....	29.09	29.22	29.08	29.08
Oct.....	27.93	28.04	27.86	27.86
Dec.....	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90

## LACKAWANNA'S YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Lackawanna road's year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows as follows: Surplus \$15,370,196, after all charges and expenses, but before \$9,499,590 dividends, compared with \$16,200,148 surplus for 1916. Last year's surplus was equal to \$11.7 a share on \$42,277,000 capital stock, \$50 par outstanding, as compared with \$19.15 and \$12.96 a share earned in 1916 and 1915 respectively on the common stock. Surplus for the year was \$5,870,607, after deduction of \$9,499,590 in dividends.

## COLUMBIA GAS &amp; ELECTRIC CO.

The Columbia Gas & Electric Company reports these earnings changes for January:

	1917	Decrease
Gross earnings.....	\$1,254,951	\$185,157
Net earnings.....	605,692	1,235
Total income.....	769,074	7,794
Surplus.....	421,436	7,794

LONDON STOCK  
MARKET NARROW

Gilt-Edged Section Rules Steady, and Transactions Generally on a Small Scale—Canadian Pacifics Are Firm

LONDON, England—Changes in securities on the stock exchange today were narrow, with trading on a small scale. The gilt-edged section was strong. There was realizing of French 5s. Canadian Pacifics were firm on favorable earnings and in an inconspicuous manner Grand Trunks improved. There was a better tone to Canadian silver mines.

PARIS BOURSE QUIET  
PARIS, France—The bourse was quiet today.

## PROVISIONS

## Boston Receipts



## INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE = TRAIN REDUCTION

ARGENTINE WOOL  
TRADE STAGNANT

No Operations of Importance Going On in Buenos Aires and Staple Is Accumulating Under Most Unfavorable Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The wool market of Buenos Aires is in a situation that is far from satisfactory, despite the very bright prospects with which the present season opened in October. These prospects could not have been more promising and they were well fulfilled during the first two months of the season, but this condition was suddenly arrested about the middle of December and the market has been inactive since. For several weeks there has been no operations of importance and the stock on hand in the central market has grown to about 53,000,000 pounds. This stock has lain idle so long that it is now dusty, poorly pressed down by the continual arrivals, so that it is anything but inviting to the few buyers who are operating.

Since the sudden restriction of business in December, numerous factors have appeared, all contrary and each one contributing to prevent a return to normal conditions and the reestablishment of satisfactory prices.

The usual financial liquidations at the end of the year, local as well as foreign, had their effect on the market, but as this is a condition that exists every year, wool people thought the unfavorable situation was due to this and that it would, accordingly, be only temporary. Another very important factor has been the recent labor troubles, there being one serious strike after another in the various branches of labor, which are concerned with the movement of wools in the central market, so that it has been impossible for buyers to withdraw their purchases when made, with the result that they have stopped buying. There have been strikes of peones, cart drivers, railway employees and tugmen.

There also has been a serious shortage of shipping, and the continual fluctuations of foreign exchange at all sorts of unusual figures has constantly disturbed the calculations of buyers and has tended to discourage any heavy buying for future delivery. Another disquieting influence has been the long discussion in Congress over the export tax. As there was not the slightest indication of how large the tax would be or when it would become effective, buyers preferred not to do any business until they could be sure of their calculations.

Buying for the account of United States firms has been almost entirely stopped by the action of the United States Government in fixing a price at which wool must be offered to the Government, this price being a good deal lower than the prices now current in the market.

Any one of these several conditions would have been sufficient to weaken the market. Coming all together, the result has been to produce a mid-season stagnation such as has seldom been seen in this market. It is evident, however, that there still exists a demand abroad for Argentine wools, as British and American buyers are said to have orders for large amounts. These they are unable to fill, however, because the prices set do not meet the demands of the wool producers here who are continuing to hold out for high prices despite the present unfavorable market situation.

These buyers are the same ones who, have educated the Argentine producer to unheard-of prices. They scrambled for all wools available, paying all sorts of unreasonable prices, and the producer now feels that the same demand exists for Argentine wools and refuses to see why he should part with his clip at less than he already has been paid by these same buyers.

Producers are being urged by their various trade organizations to resist any attempt by foreign buyers or governments to form combinations with the plan of forcing down Argentine prices.

Prices have fallen off decidedly in view of the present condition of the market, the following being recent ruling quotations, the prices being reduced to United States gold on the basis of the normal value of the peso, which is \$4.246, United States gold; fine Rambouillet wool, superior to special, 50 to 54 cents; United States gold, a pound; good to superior, 46.3 to 50 cents; regular to good, 39.6 to 46.3 cents; inferior to regular, 35 to 38.6 cents.

Fine crossbred, superior to special, 54 to 58 cents; good to superior, 50 to 56 cents; regular to good, 42.5 to 50 cents; inferior to regular, 35 to 43 cents.

Medium fine crossbred, superior to special, 56 to 60 cents; good to superior, 50 to 56 cents; regular to good, 43 to 45 cents; inferior to regular, 33 to 43 cents.

Medium coarse crossbred, superior to special, 56 to 58 cents; good to superior, 52 to 56 cents; regular to good, 44 to 52 cents; inferior to regular, 33 to 44 cents.

Coarse crossbred, superior to special, 52 to 54 cents; good to superior, 48 to 52 cents; regular to good, 41 to 48 cents; inferior to good, 33 to 41 cents.

Extra coarse crossbred and Lincoln, superior to special, 50 to 52 cents; good to superior, 48 to 50 cents; regular to good, 43 to 48 cents; inferior to regular, 33 cents to 43 cents.

Lambs wool fine, 29 to 43 cents;

fine, medium and coarse crossbreds, 31 to 54 cents.

Belly wool, fine, 19 to 27 cents; crossbred and coarse, 19 to 31 cents. Black wool, 27 to 35 cents. Criollo wool, 23 to 29 cents. Entre Rios and Corrientes wool, coarse and medium crossbred, 54 to 58 cents.

Southern Territories, superior crossbred, 56 to 60 cents. The Central Market's report for the first three weeks of January follows:

	Pounds	Same month reported last year
Wool received	17,967,400	17,967,400
Wool dispatched	8,373,200	8,373,200
Received since July 1	118,227,000	118,227,000
Received in same period, 1917	114,614,100	114,614,100
Stock on hand	52,844,000	52,844,000
Stock on hand same day, 1917	31,873,400	31,873,400

## DESTINATIONS OF EXPORTS

	This Period	Same month reported last year
From Oct. 1	2,271	3,850
United Kingdom	100	13,393
United States	32,180	32,200
Bordeaux	880	4,070
Havre	3,425	1,080
Marseilles	2,493	1,420
Barcelona	649	3,081
Amsterdam	150	6,269
Rotterdam	4,440	1,565
Various	41,833	45,151
Totals	41,833	127,683

ENVELOPE CONCERN  
EARNINGS LESS

Earnings of the United States Envelope Company for the year ended December last, although sensational, were substantially less than one half those of 1916. After allowing for dividends of the preferred stock and interest charges, the balance available for the outstanding common stock of \$750,000 was equivalent to approximately 91 per cent as compared with 195 per cent in the preceding year.

There is good reason, however, for this drop in earnings. United States Envelope was fortunate in having a large supply of raw material on hand before prices began to soar, so that the company got the benefit of increased prices for its own product while purchasing its materials at comparatively low prices. During the past year the company was obliged to purchase its raw products at much higher prices, hence the reduction in earnings for the common stock.

In the matter of depreciation the company was not so generous this year as in the previous one, setting aside only \$20,779, as compared with \$105,542.

From the results of the last two years it would seem as if common stock holders were in line for increased disbursements. In 1917, in addition to the regular 7 per cent, directors declared in February an extra of 2½ per cent, a total for the year of 9½ per cent.

TIN IMPORTS IN  
1917 ARE LARGER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Imports of tin in 1917, not including Alaskan ore, were 68,996 tons, compared with 66,624 in 1916.

Of 1916 imports, 49,415 tons, or 74 per cent, came from England and Straits Settlement, compared with 41,463 tons, or 60 per cent, in 1917. Imports from the Dutch East Indies increased to 14,143 tons, or 20 per cent of the total; Australia, China and Bolivia supply almost all of the remainder.

It is expected the present year will witness an increase in direct shipments from Straits Settlement.

CHANDLER MOTOR'S  
YEAR'S PROGRESS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Chandler Motor Car Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, these changes in earnings:

	1917	1916
Gross	\$3,277,715	\$4,843,945
Deprec. etc.	895,312	177,708
Net profit	12,382,402	666,237
Dividends	210,000	210,000
Sur for year	1,472,403	456,237

†Equal to \$34.02 a share on \$7,000,000 capital stock as compared with \$24.51 a share earned in 1916.

MANUFACTURERS  
LIGHT AND HEAT CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Gross	\$9,122,217	\$7,592,225
Net earnings	3,459,069	3,459,390
Surplus	294,181	242,810

## ST. JOSEPH LEAD REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The St. Joseph Lead Company and subsidiaries report for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Income	\$10,130,459	\$8,004,649
Deplet. etc.	4,520,186	3,330,182
Balance	\$5,610,273	4,674,467
Dividends	3,535,531	1,409,460
Sur for year	2,074,742	3,265,007

\*Equal to \$3.98 a share on \$14,094,660 stock (\$10 par), compared with \$3.31 in 1916.

## COAL LANDS PURCHASED

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Morton Butler of Chicago and T. C. Fuller of Lexington, Ky., announce the syndicate purchase of 125,000 acres of coal and timber lands in Leslie, Perry and Clay counties, Kentucky. The property will be developed and will include a railroad of 50 miles.

STEEL BUSINESS  
IS MORE ACTIVE

Improvement Is Not Yet Uniform, but Mills Are Expected Soon to Operate at Eighty Per Cent of Their Capacity

By the end of the week the steel industry bids fair to be operating at 80 per cent of capacity, says the Iron Age. Improvement has not come to mills uniformly, for in eastern Pennsylvania operations dropped last week to a 10 per cent basis, and fuel supplies have since been little bettered. Increased activity under the limitations of inadequate motive power are expected to be only gradual. Inroads have been made on the great stocks of finished product which have blocked mill space for some time, and general domestic business now waits on how much mill capacity will exceed Government requirements.

One mill suffered 90 per cent rejections of full operation on specification ship plates, owing to using a high-sulphur coal. Shipbuilding and other activities on the Pacific Coast are now feeling the effect of the holdup of rail shipments, and urgent requests are made for speeding ship material westward. Delays in getting shell-forging plants equipped and in getting steel to existing plants leave machining shops at the moment without work for full capacity. Some freight is now moving which has been waiting two months, and pig-iron deliveries have reached destination after three months in transit.

As the time draws near for a reconsideration of government prices the trade keenly hopes that Washington will not strive further to destroy incentives to maximum production. Ever since we entered on the controlled price regime, the impression has been allowed to remain that any revision would be downward, and large earning statements for 1917 give color to the idea. Mounting costs meanwhile, and several weeks' restricted operations will make it hard to meet the capital charges of the first quarter.

Sizeable plate producers claim they must have an advance of ½ to ¾ cents per lb. Nor is everything peaceful under the present scales. Chain makers have not as yet agreed to name the government prices to the public.

A three months' period of price fixing is regarded as too short to turn around in. With only five weeks left before entering the next period, few new commitments are expected. Steel makers are objecting to allowing a revision clause in sales for a specific object, which should be determined without any speculative benefit to the buyer. With a likelihood of advances, builders of cars or promoters of buildings would hardly care for such price arrangements. Ore producers have completed arrangements for possible periodic price revisions, in the face of business conducted for years on an annual price.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE  
YEAR'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Telephone Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, surplus of \$16,377,490 after charges, including \$5,496,626 taxes, compared with surplus of \$17,265,341 for 1916. Last year's surplus was equal to \$13.10 a share, compared with \$13.81 in 1916.

## UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag Com	61	61
Amoskeag Pfd	77	77
Arlington Mills	111	113
Bates	250	250
Borden City	98	98
Brookside Mills	150	150
Charlton Mills	125	125
Columbus Mfg Co	107	107
Mass Cotton Mfg Co	214	214
Wright	1050	1050
Everett	118	118
Farr Alpaca	173	173
Pepperell Mfg Co	155	155
Hamilton Mfg Co	90	90
King Philip Mills	160	165
Lancaster Mills	85	90
Lawrence Mfg Co	114	118
Lincoln	94	94
Lyman Mills	125	125
Manomet Mills	130	135
Mass Cotton Mills	130	130
Mass Mills in Ga.	91	91
Merrimack Mfg Co	55	55
Nashua	99	101
Nashua Mfg Co	800	800
Pepperell Mfg Co	150	85
Naumkeag Rights	14	15
Nonquitt	109	109
Pacific	135	138
Pepperell Mfg Co	187	187
Sagamore Mfg Co	260	260
Salmon Falls Com	40	40
Sharp Mfg Com	75	77
Sharp Mfg Pfd	98	102
Tremont & Suffolk	125	125
Union Cotton Mfg Co	212	212
Wamsutta Mills	112	115
West Point Mfg Co	195	195

## MISCELLANEOUS

	Bid	Asked
American Gas Com	200	200
American Gas Com	140	140
American Mfg Pfd	85	85
Chapman Valve Pfd	100	102
Draper Corp	113	115
Greenfield Tap & Dye Co.	120	120
Hayward Bros & Weldon	140	140
Heywood Bros & Weldon	94	94
Plymouth Cordage	192	192
Saco-Lowell Shops Com	142	142
Hood Rubber Com	121	125
Hood Rubber Pfd	94	98

## GULF STATES STEEL PROFITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Gulf States Steel Company preliminary report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows net profits of \$2,882,176 after reserves for depreciation and taxes, compared with a net profit of \$2,452,510 for 1916. The net operating income for 1917 was \$4,199,925, an increase of \$1,549,919 over 1916.

PACIFIC MILLS'  
SALES RECORD

This Item for Year Ended Dec. 31 Totals \$36,941,445 Compared With \$28,274,759

During its fiscal year to Dec. 31 last the Pacific Mills concern handled the record total of \$36,941,445 of net sales, compared with \$28,274,759 in 1916 and \$18,678,000 in 1915. This is an expansion of between 90 per cent and 100 per cent in net sales during a two years' period.

Net profits on this big volume of business, probably the largest textile turn-over since the American Woolen Company, were \$4,475,509 before deduction of United States taxes, payable in 1918.

It will be noted that profits were about 12 per cent of sales and compare with net of \$2,749,775 in 1916 and \$1,784,046 in 1915.

The balance sheet for the fiscal year compares:

	1917	1916
Assets		
Stock and supplies	\$11,888,065	\$13,239,994
Cash and debts receiv	13,736,700	7,172,522
Plant	16,022,394	10,175,447
U. S. Liberty bonds	790,000	—
Total	42,437,159	30,587,963
Liabilities		
Capital stock	15,000,000	12,000,000
Notes payable	12,650,000	9,495,000
Reserved fund	14,787,159	9,092,963
Total	42,437,159	30,587,963

It is interesting to note that at the close of 1917 Pacific Mills had a net working capital, including its Liberty bonds, of \$13,764,765. This compares with net quick assets at the end of 1916 of \$10,917,516, an increase of \$2,847,249, or 24.2 per cent. The company is able to turn its working capital over between 2½ and 3 times per year, which is a satisfactory showing for a textile which combines the joint operations of cotton and woolen goods production. The company's reserve funds as of Dec. 31 stood at \$14,787,159, which is very nearly equal to \$100 a share for the stock.

## REAL ESTATE

The three-apartment house and 1920 square feet of land at 30 Alexander Street, Dorchester, has been sold to Albert S. Hall to the Metropolitan Realty Associates. This property is assessed on a valuation of \$6500, including \$1000 on the land. The Associates convey to Ann Janet Hall title to the single frame dwelling house and 3333 square feet of land, at 9 Chamberlain Street, which is assessed on \$3500 with \$1000 of it on the lot. Henry W. Savage Inc. were the brokers.

Ellen T. Gavin has purchased the frame dwelling at 309 Chestnut Avenue, West Roxbury, owned by the Ethel A. Davis estate. The deed came through Alfred M. Graham. This estate is assessed on \$16,200 which includes \$4200 on \$400 square feet of land.

Marjorie D. Roberts has purchased an improved property at 109 Sedgewick Street, owned by Philip F. Dresser. It consists of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 6547 square feet. The total tax value is \$5100, with \$2000 of the amount on the lot.

## SOUTH AND WEST END SALES

The 3½ story brick house at 40 Worcester Street, South End has been conveyed by the Thomas M. Smith estate to Charlotte M. Doherty. The house stands on 900 square feet of land valued at \$1600, and the total assessment amounts to \$5600.

Title to the four story brick house at 1 Goodwin Place has been sold to Simon Karger to Max Brown. This parcel is valued at \$4300, which includes \$1400 on the 697 square feet of land.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh groundfish arrivals at the South Boston fish pier today were: Steamer Spray 100,150 pounds, schooners Arabia 48,500, Adeline 55,300, Acushla 91,000, and Bay State 76,500. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred-weight were slightly lower as follows: Haddock \$9.90, steak cod \$10.00, 10.25, market cod \$7.50 to 10, and pollock \$11 to \$13.25. There were no arrivals at Gloucester today.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 21

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following: C. P. Meyer of G. E. Thong Shoe & Rubber Co.; Lenox. Buffalo—E. T. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co., Room 206, 207 Essex St. Chicago—John Wyckman of Smith Wallace Co., not registered. Chicago—Samuel Axman of Sels Schwab & Co.; Essex. Chicago—Bamberger and W. S. Masner of Mandel Bros.; Buckminster. Columbus, Miss.—L. Rosenzweig; U. S. Evansville, Ind.—A. C. Schultz; U. S. Galveston, Texas—A. C. Bell; Avery. Indianapolis—T. E. Welch of Eymannson & Wolf; U. S. New York—S. L. Bass of Temko Bash Shoe Co.; U. S. New York—J. J. Connelley of National Cloak & Suit House; Copley-Plaza. New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. Rochester, N. Y.—Mr. Lundy of L. P. Rowe; Lenox. Rochester, N. Y.—W. E. Tuttle of W. E. Tuttle Co.; Essex. San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers & Co.; Tour. Savannah—Joseph Berg of National Shoe Co.; Essex. Scranton, Pa.—J. M. Temko of J. M. Temko Shoe Co.; U. S. Selma, Ala.—Albert Meyer of Meyer & Elkom; Avery. Spartanburg, S. C.—A. Meyerson; Essex. The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

RESTRAINT PLACED  
UPON OATS PRICE

CHICAGO, Ill.—The following action was taken by the board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade Association at its meeting held on Wednesday:

Whereas, By reason of the state of war that now exists it becomes the patriotic duty of all to second the efforts of our Government to prevent undue price increase in food products, therefore, be it

Resolved, That no contract or purchase or sale of oats for any delivery shall be made during a day's session between members of this association at a price greater than two cents per bushel over the previous closing quotations.

That any member trading in violation of the foregoing shall be deemed to have committed a grave offense against the good name of the association.

## FAIR PRICE LIST

In the "fair price list" issued by the Massachusetts Food Administration, today, particular attention is given to the various kinds of wheat flour substitutes required by the wheat conservation measures. Yellow granulated corn meal is the cheapest substitute which the householder should be able to purchase at 7 to 8 cents a pound, according to the list. This list follows:

"The first figures represent prevailing prices, not the lowest and highest, which wholesalers are charging retailers. The second are prices which the retail dealers are justified in charging."

"The variation between the low and the high retail prices, unless otherwise specified, is due not to difference in quality, but to difference in location, delivery service and credit as compared with cash purchases."

Sugar—Granulated, in bulk, retailer pays 7.70c per lb, consumer should pay 9½¢@9½¢ lb; granulated, pkg, retailer pays 8.10c per lb, consumer should pay 9½¢@10¢ lb.

Flour—White, retailer pays \$1.45 at 1.60 per ¼ barrel, consumer should pay \$1.60@1.75 per ¼ barrel; entire wheat, \$1.75@1.85 per barrel, consumer should pay 7½¢@8½¢ pound; rye, \$5.85@6.75 per 98 pounds, consumer should pay 7½¢@8½¢ pound; buckwheat, \$7.25@7.50 per 100 pounds, consumer should pay 9¢@10¢ pound; potato in bulk, 13¢@14¢ per pound; consumer should pay 15¢@17¢ pound; potato in packages, 14¢@15¢ per package, consumer should pay 18¢@20¢ per package; barley in bulk, 5½¢@7¢ per pound, consumer should pay 8¢@9¢ per pound; cornstarch in packages, 8¢@9¢ per package, consumer should pay 10¢@12¢ per package; cornmeal, yellow granulated, \$5.50@6.25 per 100 pounds, consumer should pay 7¢@8¢ per pound.

Rolls Oats—In bulk, retailer pays \$5.10@5.60 per 90 pounds, consumer should pay 7½¢@8½¢ per pound; in 20-ounce packages, retailer pays \$3.30@3.50 per 3-dozen case, consumer should pay 10¢@12¢ per package; cut oatmeal, in bulk, retailer pays \$5.50@6.25 per 100 pounds, consumer should pay 7½¢@8½¢ per pound; hominy, in bulk, retailer pays \$5.65@6.25 per 100 pounds, consumer should pay 7½¢@8½¢ per pound; rice, fancy head, in bulk, retailer pays \$9.50@10¢ per 100 pounds, consumer should pay 12¢@13¢ per pound; rice, Blue Rose, in bulk, retailer pays \$9.50@10¢ per 100 pounds, consumer should pay 11¢@12¢ per pound.

Prunes—40-50, retailer pays 14¢@15¢ lb, consumer should pay 17¢@19¢ lb; 60-70, retailer pays 10¢@12¢ lb, consumer should pay 13¢@15¢ lb. Beans—California Pea, retailer pays 14½¢@15½¢ lb, consumer should pay 18¢@19¢ lb; Lima, retailer pays 14½¢@16¢ lb, consumer should pay 18¢@19¢ lb; Soybean, retailer pays 7¢ lb, consumer should pay 8¢@9¢ lb.

Potatoes, U. S. Grade No. 1, retailer pays 2.9¢@3.1¢ per lb, consumer should pay 3½¢@4¢ lb.

Canned Salmon—Alaska Pink, retailer pays \$1.90@2.00 per doz cans, consumer should pay 18¢@20¢ per can; Fancy Red, retailer pays \$2.75@2.90 per doz cans, consumer should pay 25¢@29¢ per can; corn sirup, 1½ lb per can, retailer pays \$2.73 per 2 doz case, consumer should pay 14¢@16¢ per can; corn oil, per quart, retailer pays \$6.70@6.95 per 12 qt case, consumer should pay 65¢@70¢ per qt; corn oil, per pint, retailer pays \$7.15@7.50 per 24 pt case, consumer should pay 35¢@38¢ per pt; lard, substitutes: per 1 lb tins, retailer pays 28¢@29¢ per lb, consumer should pay 32¢@35¢ per lb; per 1½ lb tins, retailer pays 28¢@29¢ per lb, consumer should pay 50¢@56¢ per 1½ lbs.



## MUSIC

Mme. Galli-Curci in "Lucia"  
Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci in "Lucia"—Boston Opera House, second evening performance by the Chicago Opera Company, Mr. Muratore directing the music, Boston, Mass., evening of Feb. 20, 1918. The cast:

Lucia.....Amelita Galli-Curci  
Alma.....Alma Peterson  
Edgardo.....Juan Nadal  
Ashton.....Giacomo Rimini  
Raimondo.....Vittorio Arimondi  
Arturo.....Octave Dux  
Normanno.....Giuseppe Minerva

Mme. Galli-Curci, whom Chicagoans last season acclaimed one of the greatest of opera singers, whom Bostonians both last season and early this season applauded as a concert singer, and whom, finally, New York people have lately approved in all respects, has a full schedule of appearances at the Boston Opera House this week and next. She is in such high favor that the tickets for most of the dates of before the curtain went up on "Lucia" on Wednesday night. This absorbing interest in her, according to those who have visited the box-office window, does not extend to her "Dinorah" matinee, with which the second week of the Chicago Opera Company opens. And herein those who regret seeing anyone go to extravagant trouble just to get into an opera house may perhaps have cause for gratification. For the comparative neglect of the matinee in question can at least be said to indicate that the town has artistic taste and judgment. Whoever the leading singer is, it will not throw away its money on a piece like "Dinorah," which has the name of being weak and stupid stuff.

A person making a selection from the repertoire offered by Mr. Campanini is likely to say to himself: "There are the heroines, Lucy and Gilda. Why, they get hold of me in a tender kind of way. And along with them is Edgardo, who excites my pity; and the Duke, who arouses my indignation. And to the interest of the stories, I add the sextet in the one case and the quartet in the other. Then, take Rosina, and her roguishness; Violetta, and her vanity. When they are on the stage, I have character as well as song. But Dinorah! They tell me that when she drives her white goat down the hill and when she crosses the bridge over the waterfall, she is idyllic, romantic to see; and they say that, singing to her shadow, she is pathetic to hear. But they mention no hero of any account. Give me an opera, please, with a tenor in it, as well as a soprano!"

Such a line of argument is strong, no doubt; and it is supported by the common opinion that Donizetti, the composer of "Lucia," Verdi, the composer of "Rigoletto," and Rossini, the composer of "The Barber of Seville," wrote sincere music, while Meyerbeer, the composer of "Dinorah," wrote claptrap. The only thing wrong with it is that it leaves out of account the principal factor in the case, namely, Mme. Galli-Curci. Undoubtedly "Dinorah," in theory, is considerably inferior to "Lucia," to take one piece in the favored list; and far inferior to "Rigoletto," to take another. But after that point is settled, a second one arises. Supposing Meyerbeer is not so great a composer as Donizetti or as Verdi, does not this soprano appear to better advantage in his role of Dinorah than in their roles of Lucy and Gilda?

Those who have heard her in all three parts must admit that she does best in Dinorah, though outspoken judgment on an artist who, like her, is in the heyday of success, is hardly to be hoped for. It is not, in fact, needed. The soprano's managers, who know the public better than the public knows itself, showed how things stood when they had her make her first appearance in New York on Jan. 28 in the Meyerbeer piece. They may have done so because "Dinorah" having been for a long time out of the New York repertoire, and the "Shadow Song" having become a penumbral memory there, no comparison of the technique of the new singer with that of her contemporaries or her immediate predecessors was possible. But they may have done so because the title role of this opera, being rather detached from the other roles, gives the soprano a large, independent chance to display her beautiful quality of tone. At all events, the far-sightedness of their plan was proved by the completeness of her triumph.

Now there is no gainsaying this soprano's right to be called a great singer. Her tone, free in production, sensitive in gradation of power and rich in color, is enough to give her the highest vocal standing, at least as far as the American ear, with its fondness for good sound, is concerned. But tone, by the international test, which the Chicago-discovered, New York-approved artist has yet to undergo, is not the whole requirement. Some day account must be made of execution as well as tone. And if a beginning is to be made with regard to the "mad scene," which on Wednesday night was the only part of "Lucia" which the soprano seemed seriously to put herself into, it must be said that a really polished execution, including flexible management of the scale, fine molding of phrase and fluent use of ornamentation, particularly of the trill, did not distinguish the performance. And similar comment would apply to the "Caro nome" aria, as interpreted on one occasion in the course of the recent New York engagement.

The conditions under which the soprano appeared for the first time as an opera singer in Boston were in almost every way favorable. A strong group of associates supported her, the chorus did its work admirably and the orchestra played in a style generally suited to Donizetti's score. Mr. Nadal gave a brilliant study of the role of Edgardo, musically; and he characterized the hero with fervor and manly illusion, putting the literary significance of his part above opera tradition. He was a Waverley figure. Mr. Dux, making much of the

role of Arthur, contributed toward raising the scene of the sextet to the plane of a dramatic situation.

Mary Garden in "Carmen"  
Chicago Grand Opera Company in "Carmen," opera in four acts by Bizet, sung in French, Boston Opera House, afternoon of Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1918. The cast:

Don Jose.....Lucien Muratore  
Escamillo.....George Baklanoff  
Zuniga.....Gustav Huberdeau  
Moulin.....Desire Defreze  
Lillas Pallas.....Charles Meyer  
Carmen.....Mary Garden  
Micaela.....Myrna Sharlow  
Prasquita.....Alma Peterson  
Mercedes.....Jeska Swartz  
El Dancaïro.....Constantin Nicolay  
El Remendado.....Octave Dux  
Incidental dances by Annetta Peluchini and Corps de Ballet

Conductor.....Marcel Charlier

After the short overture, played in spirited fashion by the orchestra of the Chicago company under Mr. Charlier, the opera of "Carmen" had begun listlessly, stilted, almost amateurishly. Then came Mary Garden's entrance as Carmen, and with it a transformation. Replacing the listlessness came an awakened vigor; instead of stilted behavior was natural action suited to the character; in place of an awkwardly moving and giggling chorus, stood or moved a businesslike, competent crowd, gesture and movement in keeping with the action of the piece.

Mary Garden has a remarkable faculty of making a deep impression with her art, both on her fellow artists and on her public. Think of "Pelléas et Mélisande" and one remembers at once how Mary Garden looked and acted in the rôle. So in "Thaïs"; so in "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame"; so also in "Carmen."

Dominating thus on the stage and in the auditorium the attention is diverted from the other characters to Miss Garden, and such was the case yesterday. To be sure, there must always be a lingering feeling that Don Jose is at best a rather despicable sort of fellow for turning renegade, so Mr. Muratore at the start had an instinctive lack of sympathy to overcome. So, though Carmen never tried to attract more attention than she was entitled to, her affairs were of far more moment than the feelings of the men she trifled with, and the center of the stage was always where she was.

As a result of her stimulation, the opera went with a snap and dash, which made this a most enjoyable occasion. People really like "Carmen." Mr. Muratore sang rather sparingly and acted also with considerable restraint. His voice turned rather toward the lyric than the dramatic quality, with a richness especially in the middle register, which brought him much applause. Mr. Baklanoff found a warm welcome and hearty appreciation of his work. The "Bourgeois" seemed low for him on his entrance, but his voice apparently grew in compass during the afternoon, and his acting was forceful and dignified.

As has been pointed out in these columns, Mr. Campanini's custom is to pay careful attention to his singers, a custom which results necessarily in a good balance. So Miss Sharlow as Micaela, Miss Peterson and Mme. Swartz and the others of the cast all combined to present an opera with the emphasis emphatically on the vocal side, and this in spite of the fact that one seldom says much about Miss Garden's singing. It may be that what she lacks in this direction she is able to inspire in others.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

Cooperation or Obstruction?  
NEW YORK WORLD—This war is the most tremendous experience in cooperation that the world has ever known. The success of democracy depends not only upon the cooperation of the people of each country that is engaged but upon the cooperation of the nations themselves through their governments. We are all going to win together or lose together, regardless of class or age or sex or circumstance. The assurance of victory will depend wholly upon the effectiveness of this teamwork, in which every individual must play his part, whether he be soldier or mechanic, farmer or capitalist, manufacturer or Senator. President Wilson has compressed the issue into seven words: "Will you cooperate or will you obstruct?" There lies the fate of civilization.

Price Mysteries  
OMAHA WORLD HERALD—The people of the Panama Canal Zone were anxious to do their part in the conservation of wheat, but when they made inquiries they found they could buy no corn meal. Thereupon the consul at Panama reports, "for the purpose of encouraging housekeepers to use corn meal in order to conserve the supply of flour, the commissary division of the Panama Canal has installed a grist mill in Cristobal, Canal Zone, which has a capacity of 2000 pounds of meal a day. This meal, which it put up in 2-pound packages and sold at six cents a package, has the double advantage of being cheaper and fresher than meal purchased in bulk." It will appear somewhat strange to the housewives of Omaha that corn meal is sold at Panama in neat packages for three cents a pound while here right in the heart of the corn belt they have had to pay six and eight cents a pound for it. The consul of Panama says that the consumption of corn meal is becoming general, and that the official organ, the Canal Record, publishes from week to week, recipes for the making of corn bread. But why the Canal people can get corn meal so much cheaper than the people of Omaha appears, as Lord Dunsany used to say, "one of those things that no fellow can find out." There are several other things about the food situation that no fellow can find out, especially why the people of Omaha had to pay \$3 a bushel for potatoes during part of the winter when there were millions of bushels that the farmers were willing to sell at less than a dollar a bushel.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

A. B. Cummins, senior United States Senator from Iowa, who is leading in criticism of the provisions of the legislation supported by the Administration relative to control of the railways, on the ground that the rate of guaranteed compensation for the roads is much too high, is a Republican of a liberal type whose record, in connection with the national law dealing with corporations, on the whole has been progressive since he entered the National Legislature. He has in days past loomed large enough to be talked of as his party's presidential candidate on a progressive and liberal platform; and, like many of the Republican leaders from his section of the country, he has been representative of the faction of revolt within the party of Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt, as it has tried to adjust itself to the newer popular demands. He was Governor of the State of Iowa from 1902 to 1908, and came to the Senate to take the place of William B. Allison, long one of the inner council that controlled the Senate in the days of the Republican Party's domination of that body. During his continuous period of service in the Senate, the Iowa Senator naturally has come to have intimate knowledge of the problems of law and administrative technique involved in the transportation industry; and this in part because of his professional career, first as an engineer and later as a lawyer with railways for clients, which career started him on the road of specialized knowledge. As State Governor he was further equipped for word and act by reason of his enforced consideration of the issues at stake between Iowa's roads and Iowa's shippers and passengers. Entering the Senate he continued to make a specialty of State vs. corporation clashes of authority and power. If, therefore, he now protests against the standard of remuneration which is to go to the railways it is not as a radical propagandist that he speaks, but as a carefully trained investigator who has had both executive and legislative responsibilities in connection with railway supervision.

Hiram W. Johnson of California, junior representative of that State in the United States Senate, has aligned himself with the advocates of governmental ownership of the railways of the country, and is arguing in the Senate against reversion of the roads to private control following the war. Senator Johnson for some years past has been the major political figure on the Pacific Coast. His service as a prosecuting attorney in corruption cases and exposures of graft growing out of the operations of public utility corporations and railways in California long ago opened his eyes to the ethical consequences of uncontrolled private capitalism, and led him to personal and professional action that in due time made him a leader of the Progressive Party movement, and later Governor of the State. This office he held from 1911 to 1917, when he was chosen Senator. In 1912, he was the vice-presidential nominee of the Progressive Party, and as such toured the country, proving his California reputation as an orator and able propagandist to be justified. In 1916 he followed Mr. Roosevelt back into the Republican ranks and supported the candidacy of Mr. Hughes for President, and it is as a progressive Republican that he now speaks in the Senate. During his long period of service as Governor of California he put in the statutes of that State, through his influence on public opinion and on the Legislature, an elaborate social welfare and justice program of progressive legislation; and in the National Legislature he will be found to be reliable as a worker for extended state functions over business and callings that, privately controlled, prove to be hostile to the common good.

G. Carroll Todd, who, under special orders from the President, is to conduct for the United States Department of Justice an investigation of charges against the contractors at the Hog Island shipyard in Pennsylvania, is one of the staff of Attorney-General Gregory, he being an assistant attorney-general. He is a Virginian lawyer of good standing who became identified with the Department of Justice as far back as 1902, when he was called in to help prepare prosecutions under the Sherman Act. He then settled in New York City and opened private practice, but was called back to Washington as a special assistant to the justice department for important litigation in which the Interstate Commerce Act was involved; and so valuable did he become to the department that he was induced to become formally identified with it, and President Wilson and the Senate in 1913 made him an assistant specially charged with preparation of the prosecution of offenders against the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. He will come to this special investigation at Hog Island trained in the art of getting at the bottom facts.

Col. Josiah Clement Wedgwood, M. P., whose recent statement in regard to the restoration of Palestine to the Jews has attracted considerable attention, has represented Newcastle-under-Lyme in the British House of Commons since 1906. Educated at Clifton College, and the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, Colonel Wedgwood held the position of assistant constructor at the Portsmouth dockyard 1895-96. He was promoted to the position of naval architect at Elswick shipyard in 1896 and held this position until 1900, when he went to South Africa and took part in the war with the Elswick battery. He was resident magistrate at Ermelo, Transvaal from 1902 to 1904. During the present war Colonel Wedgwood has seen service at Antwerp, in France, at the Dardanelles and in East Africa. He was a member of the Mesopotamia Commission which sat in 1916. Colonel Wedgwood is an advocate of the Taxation of Land Values, and has written several pamphlets on this question.

MISS BROWN'S SCHOOL OF BUSINESS  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
Prepares young men and young women of good education for expert office positions, Civil Service and Private Secretaries. Short course during July and August prepares for clerical work.  
MISS ABBIE A. BROWN, Principal.

Berkeley Hall School  
An element of co-educational school. Kindergarten to ninth grade. Small classes and thorough individual training. Art, music, dancing, modern languages and sewing. Telephone 2211. 4000 University Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES  
SUMMER COURSE JUNE 4TH  
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. V. M. WHEAT, Director, 35 West 42 St., BOSTON.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS  
WALL PAPERS  
Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality. Modern designs a feature; remnant of high grade paper at low cost. See them.  
AUGUSTUS THURGOOD  
38-40 Cornhill, Boston

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS  
BOYLSTON SEA GRILL  
FISH DINNERS  
Steaks—Chops—Chicken  
1002 Boylston St., near Mass. Ave., Boston  
Tel. 7758 B. B.

DELICATESSEN  
Fenway Delicatessen and Lunch  
COOKED MEATS, GROCERIES, PASTRY  
LUNCHES PUT TO TAKE OUT  
8 HARMENWAY STREET BOSTON, MASS.

CLOTHING  
MAX KEEZER  
Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing. Old Gold, Silver, and Fur. Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2336. If one is busy call the other.

CANADA'S PULP WOODS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
MONTREAL, Que.—Canada supplies the United States with one-third of its newsprint, the Canadian Forestry Association was told at a meeting recently by Robert A. Pringle, K. C., Canadian paper controller. Mr. Pringle said that the available supply of pulp woods in many paper manufacturing states was not sufficient to last more than 10 or 15 years, and that consequently much American capital was going into Canadian mills. More than 3,000,000 cords were used in America annually for newsprint alone, and more than 7,000,000 for all papers. Mr. Pringle outlined the great possibilities of the industry and remarked that the forestry sub-committee of the British reconstruction committee was urging strongly the conservation of Canadian forests, which were the largest and most available in the Empire.

FOOD SITUATION IN BRITAIN  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ont.—The following cable has been received from the British Ministry of Food by the Canada Food Board: "Home meat production in the United Kingdom was very low in January, having fallen to about one-half the normal production. Drastic reductions in the proposed rations have been necessary. By the end of February most districts will have adopted rationing schemes. Supply of fats and bacon is low. Increased imports are urgently needed. In Italy, above all, there is extreme need of cereals and secondly of meat, dried fish and fats. For some time past, sugar and bread have been rationed in Italy, and severe restrictions have been placed on the consumption of meat."

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## EDUCATIONAL

## The Principia

A School for Character Building  
CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make much individual work valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.

The PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Mo.  
A prospectus will be mailed on application

## BEACON

A Country-City  
Boarding and Day School  
for Boys and Girls

For Illustrated Booklet Address  
MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal  
401 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

## Huntington School for Boys

TENTH YEAR  
A distinctive plan for study by the laboratory method, insuring advancement and reducing home work to a minimum.  
For Illustrated Booklet elaborating this plan of study, telephone Back Bay 4400, or address  
IRA A. FLINNER, A. M.  
Head Master  
314 HUNTINGTON AVENUE  
Boston Young Men's Christian Association

MISS BROWN'S SCHOOL OF BUSINESS  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
Prepares young men and young women of good education for expert office positions, Civil Service and Private Secretaries. Short course during July and August prepares for clerical work.  
MISS ABBIE A. BROWN, Principal.

Berkeley Hall School  
An element of co-educational school. Kindergarten to ninth grade. Small classes and thorough individual training. Art, music, dancing, modern languages and sewing. Telephone 2211. 4000 University Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES  
SUMMER COURSE JUNE 4TH  
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. V. M. WHEAT, Director, 35 West 42 St., BOSTON.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS  
WALL PAPERS  
Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality. Modern designs a feature; remnant of high grade paper at low cost. See them.  
AUGUSTUS THURGOOD  
38-40 Cornhill, Boston

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS  
BOYLSTON SEA GRILL  
FISH DINNERS  
Steaks—Chops—Chicken  
1002 Boylston St., near Mass. Ave., Boston  
Tel. 7758 B. B.

DELICATESSEN  
Fenway Delicatessen and Lunch  
COOKED MEATS, GROCERIES, PASTRY  
LUNCHES PUT TO TAKE OUT  
8 HARMENWAY STREET BOSTON, MASS.

CLOTHING  
MAX KEEZER  
Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing. Old Gold, Silver, and Fur. Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2336. If one is busy call the other.

CANADA'S PULP WOODS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
MONTREAL, Que.—Canada supplies the United States with one-third of its newsprint, the Canadian Forestry Association was told at a meeting recently by Robert A. Pringle, K. C., Canadian paper controller. Mr. Pringle said that the available supply of pulp woods in many paper manufacturing states was not sufficient to last more than 10 or 15 years, and that consequently much American capital was going into Canadian mills. More than 3,000,000 cords were used in America annually for newsprint alone, and more than 7,000,000 for all papers. Mr. Pringle outlined the great possibilities of the industry and remarked that the forestry sub-committee of the British reconstruction committee was urging strongly the conservation of Canadian forests, which were the largest and most available in the Empire.

FOOD SITUATION IN BRITAIN  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ont.—The following cable has been received from the British Ministry of Food by the Canada Food Board: "Home meat production in the United Kingdom was very low in January, having fallen to about one-half the normal production. Drastic reductions in the proposed rations have been necessary. By the end of February most districts will have adopted rationing schemes. Supply of fats and bacon is low. Increased imports are urgently needed. In Italy, above all, there is extreme need of cereals and secondly of meat, dried fish and fats. For some time past, sugar and bread have been rationed in Italy, and severe restrictions have been placed on the consumption of meat."

## MISCELLANEOUS

## LIGHTING FIXTURES

If your dealer cannot supply our

## LIGHTING FIXTURES

Give us his name and we will send you our

Illustrated Booklet

We make complete installations in Chicago and vicinity.

Original Designs. Material and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Reasonable Prices. Display Rooms. 617-621 W. Jackson Boulevard, CHICAGO, ILL.

METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.

Mention Monitor

CORKS

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO. Manufacturers of

CHICAGO ILLINOIS

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Experienced woman, age about 40 years, to fill position as matron in school for young boys located in Michigan. Apply 1528 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

STENOGRAPHER wanted in wholesale lumber office. W. M. D. MERRISON, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

BROCKTON, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Children's Store

"Wear Things"

BABY TO MISSSES

Headquarters for Dainty Baby Wear

COOK & TYNDAL

THE BEST MAKE of Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Waists and Knit and Muslin Underwear at the

WOMEN'S STORE

DEPARTMENT STORES

EDGAR'S

The largest department store in Southeastern Massachusetts. Our stocks are complete—our large outlet enables us to quote low prices. Brockton's most popular restaurant, third floor.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

COLLARS AND SHIRTS

that go together and make comfort for the wearer.

PERKINS & ROLLINS CO., Brockton, Mass.

LYNN, MASS.

SHOES

For the Entire Family

HODGKINS' SHOE STORE

J. C. PALMER, Manager. Established 1865. 28 Market St.

CLOTHIERS

BON TON CORSETS

Give the New Silhouette

GOLDIARD BROTHERS

76-88 MARKET STREET, LYNN, MASS.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

HUNT'S GRILL

Accommodated Automobile Parties

Central Sq., 11 Willow St.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

COAL

Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central Square.

NEW BEDFORD

JEWELERS

1847 Rogers Silver Plate

Beautiful in design, quality the best.

Let us show you this fine silverware and explain its finer points.

A. C. GARDNER

230 UNION STREET, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

GROCERIES

Where the Good Things Gather

TABER CENTRAL MARKET

AND GROCERY

Accounts Solicited. 258 UNION ST.

DAIRIES

Gulf Hill

Perfectly Pasteurized Milk

Farm Dairy

J. T. FERNANDES

Proprietor. WHOLESALE RETAIL. Telephone Connection

CLEANSERS

French Cleaning

Main Office, 47 William St., New Bedford

A. M. BUSH & CO.

365 Pleasant St., New Bedford. Phone 506-5.

PLUMBING

Plumbing, Heating, Ventilating

Metal Work of All Kinds

W. M. MUDGE

Bedford St., Cor. Acadamist Ave., New Bedford.

ROXBURY, MASS.

MARKETS

ELM HILL PROVISION CO.

Groceries, Meats and Provisions

Fresh Fish a Specialty

515 Warren Street. Tel. 163 Rox.

LOWELL, MASS.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

FRASER'S, Men's Wear

Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes

54-55-56 Middlesex Street

## PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

## SPECIAL—

## Shantung Silks

\$1.18 Yard

As a prelude to the business of making ready the spring wardrobe, this opportune offer strikes a welcome note.

Splendid quality shantungs of good weight and finish, natural color.

\$1.18 yard or \$20.00 per piece of 18 to 18 1/2 yards.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Gladding's

PROVIDENCE

OUR

February

Furniture

Sale

Offers good quality furniture, such as we feature the year round.

Manufacturers' Specials

embracing entire suites and single pieces made up during the dull season are featured at extremely attractive prices.



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

## GRAND RAPIDS

## DRY GOODS

**Friedman-Spring**  
Special values. Please mention "The Monitor."  
Items on sale until Feb. 28. Mail orders  
promptly filled.  
50c. Peppermint Tooth Paste, 30c.  
50c. Jap. Soap, 2 cakes, 15c.  
50c. "Cute" Manicure Sets, 25c.  
50c. Clark's Mild Thread, dozen, 50c. value, 30c.  
50c. Elastic Sew-on Hose Supporters, 10c.  
Any 50c. Box of Stationery, 30c.  
40c. 20 in. "Pique" Pillow Cases, 30c.  
50c. 12 in. White Swiss Organdy, yd. \$1.19.  
English Lengths, 12 yd. bolt \$2.79.  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

**PAUL STEKETEE & SONS**  
Grand Rapids' Oldest New Store

## MEN'S FURNISHINGS

**Quality and Style FOR MEN**  
**Mackenzie-Bostock-Monroe**  
51 Monroe Avenue  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

**CARR-HUTCHINS-ANDERSON COMPANY**  
Clothing, Hats, Furnishings, Shoes  
For Men and Boys

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**Khaki Yarn**  
Fancy Linens  
Art Needlework  
**HANDKERCHIEFS**  
TURKISH TOWELS WASH CLOTHS  
TABLE LINENS WHITE GOODS  
**Wurzburger's Linen Store**  
**MRS. N. LAUGHLIN**  
Suits, Gowns, Blouses  
City Phone 6822 118 Monroe Avenue

## INSURANCE

## INSURANCE

Fire—Automobile—Plate Glass

## E. M. CRAFT

908 Grand Rapids Savings Building  
GRAND RAPIDS

## JEWELERS

**Herkner's**  
WESTERN MICHIGAN  
**LEADING JEWELERS**  
114 Monroe Ave. 121 Ottawa Ave.

## STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

**ENGRAVED STATIONERY**  
Invitations Announcements  
**EDIPHONES**  
Everything for the Office  
**THE TISCH-HINE CO.**  
Pearl Street, near the Bridge,  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## CLEANING AND DYEING

**Parisian Dye House**  
"For People Who Care"  
51 DIVISION AVENUE, S.

## CONFECTIONERY

**Miss Teal**  
Confectionery,  
Nada Fountain  
Service, Light and  
Table d'Hôte  
Luncheon.  
National City Bank Building

## TABLE SUPPLIES

**CHAS. B. EDDY**  
The Sign of Good Things for the  
Table  
128-140 E. Fulton Street

## BERRY MARKET

**WE FURNISH**  
**YOUR TABLE COMPLETE**  
245-245 Monroe Avenue

## CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

**Cody Hotel Cafeteria**  
Entrance 10 West Fulton St. or through  
Cody Hotel Lobby  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## CLOTHIERS

**MCCURDY'S**  
UNDERWEAR & HOSIERY  
"HERRY TO MCCURDY" 67 Div. Avenue So.

## TAILORS

**HOUSEMAN & JONES**  
FINE CUSTOM TAILORING  
HART SCHAFFNER & MARK  
WORLD'S FAMOUS CLOTHES

## PHOTOGRAPHY

KODAKS, SUPPLIES, PICTURE  
FRAMING AND ART GOODS  
**THE CAMERA SHOP, Inc.**  
16 Monroe Ave., opp. Monument Park

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas  
**THE HERRICK PIANO CO.**  
New location—26 Iowa Avenue, N. W.

## ELECTRICIANS

**WIRING FIXTURES**  
REPAIR WORK  
**DUNE ELECTRIC CO.**  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Estimates cheerfully given

## REAL ESTATE

**WYOMING PARK**  
Grand Rapids' most beautiful Suburb  
S. H. WILSON & CO., Owners and Builders

## DEPARTMENT STORES

**THE BOSTON STORE**  
CHARLES TRIMBLE & CO.  
122-126 N. Mechanic

Invites your consideration  
of its splendid stocks  
of Merchandise, Apparel  
and Millinery.

**West Michigan's  
Greatest  
Department  
Store**  
**Herkner's**

## "SERVICE FIRST"

Always AT

**Wurzburger's**

## KALAMAZOO, MICH.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE

100 So. Burdick Street  
Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats,  
Dresses, Waists, Popular Prices.

## SHOES

**G. R. KINNEY & CO.**  
The Big 90c and \$1.00 Shoe Store  
Nothing high priced  
311-313 So. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

## BENTLEY SHOE CO.

110 E. MAIN  
FURNISHERS OF FOOT COMFORT  
E. W. HERRICK, Manager

## DEPARTMENT STORES

## GILMORE BROS.

Complete stocks of medium and high-grade  
merchandise.  
Test them with trial order.

## J. R. Jones' Sons &amp; Co.

## DEPARTMENT STORE

The Satisfactory Store for Quality  
and Service

## MEN'S SPECIALTIES

## VERNON R. McFEE

## MEN'S WEAR

No Profit-making During War  
Across from N. M. C. A.  
**ALLCOCK'S BARBER SHOP**—Safety razors  
sharpened; a satisfied customer is our best ad.  
124 W. Main, Kalamazoo, Mich.

## JEWELERS

## JEWELRY

DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE  
**N. C. TALL CO., 118 W. Main St.**

## HARDWARE

## HARDWARE

Building, Shelf  
and Heavy  
Silver, Cut Glass, Cutlery, Auto Accessories,  
Bicycle Supplies.  
**THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLIN HDW. CO.**  
HIGH GRADE HARDWARE AND  
KITCHEN UTENSILS  
W. H. PELTON, 122 W. Main St.

## CLEANING AND DYEING

## "THE PARIS"

For First-Class Cleaning  
222 W. Main Street, Phone 157.

## LAUNDRIES

## KEYER BROS.

SOFT WATER LAUNDRY  
Phone 437

## BAKERIES

## BRYANT'S

Satisfy yourself that our pies, rolls, bread,  
cookies, home-made cake, have the real "home-  
made flavor." Phone number 4080  
304 W. Main

## THE MODEL BAKERY CO.

Delicious Bread, Buns and Drop Cakes  
118 N. Burdick, Phone 178.

## DAIRYMEN'S MILK COMPANY

Producers of clean, fresh milk and milk prod-  
ucts. JAS. VAN WOERT, Phone 87.

## CONFECTIONERY

DE BOLT'S—Try our Candies, Ice Cream and  
Fountain Luncheon. All our own make. Tele-  
phone 637.

## GROCERS

## S. O. BENNETT

Spot Cash Grocer  
SKINNERS MACARONI AND SPAGHETTI  
280 N. Burdick St.

## J. E. VAN BOCHOWE, high grade groceries.

We carry the Kalamazoo Jam Kitchen Prod-  
ucts. 214 So. West St. Phone 840.

## P. D. KIM

"YOUR GROCER"  
311 South Burdick Street

## MEAT MARKETS

THE FARMER'S MARKET  
makes a specialty of handling home dressed  
meat, and guarantee satisfaction.  
115 E. South St. Phone 1804 R.

## MARKETS

RIDDLE'S MEAT SHOP  
Pay Cash, Carry and Save 20% on Your Meats  
114 South Burdick Street

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Furniture, Lamps and Novelties  
**E. TAPLE**  
4th Floor, Gilmore Bros.

## COAL AND WOOD

W. P. DARLING  
Coal, Coke and Wood  
Phone 114  
820 First Street

## PHOTOGRAPHERS

QUALITY, DEVELOPING, PRINTING  
AND ENLARGING  
W. W. BRIGGS, 101 E. Main and 118 So. Burdick,  
Kalamazoo, Michigan.

## NEPHEW STUDIO

Commercial and Portrait Photography  
808 Bank Bldg. Phone 2508, Kalamazoo, Mich.

## STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS

WILKINSON'S PRESS  
Letter Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Circulars,  
Catalogs. 212 North Rose St. Tel. 2501.

## JACKSON, MICH.

## GROCERIES

**Hopkins & Smith**  
**GROCERY**  
122-126 N. Mechanic

We Share Our Profits With You

## MARKETS

**T. A. SENEY, Meat Market**  
615 FRANCIS STREET

## MEATS AND FARM PRODUCE

Farmer Cured Ham, Bacon and  
Sausage, Rich Cream Cheese and Pro-  
visions. Choice Butter and Fresh  
Eggs a Specialty.

## FLORISTS

FOR CUT FLOWERS AND  
FLORAL DESIGNS

## CLARA BROWN &amp; CO.

186 MAIN STREET, WEST  
Telephone Bell 777—Citizens 888

## PLUMBING

**ARTHUR PICKLES**  
PLUMBING  
Corner Francis and Washington

## CLEANING AND DYEING

**J. W. McKIE**  
The Leading Cleaner and Presser  
127 E. CORTLAND. Phone 407.

## ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

**ROGERS LIGHTING SHOP**  
JACKSON, MICH.

## INSURANCE

**EDWARD A. BANCER**  
INSURANCE  
508 Carter Building

## SAGINAW, MICH.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

**WM. C. WEICHMANN**  
DEPARTMENT STORE  
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

## GROCERIES

**FRANK W. PERRY**  
HIGH GRADE GROCERIES  
254 Sheridan Avenue Both Phones

## MILLINERY

PATTERNS AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS  
**MISS BUCKLER**  
123 North Jefferson

## CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

**NEW SPRING SUITS**  
Delightful Creations of Tailored Beauty,  
\$35 and up.  
New Spring Dresses  
Silk or Wool, \$16.75 to \$45.  
New Jersey Frocks, \$25 and \$35.  
Suits for Women and Misses.  
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.  
117-121 Second Street,  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

## JEWELRY

**Hallett's**  
JEWELRY STORE  
308 2nd AVE. PALACE THEATRE BLDG.

## GROCERIES

**EMERY'S**  
Fruits, Vegetables and  
Food Specialties.  
311 Second Avenue Phone 1230

## FLORISTS

**A. J. DISERENS & CO.**  
FLORISTS  
312 Third Avenue, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

## JEWELERS

**LUDY & TAYLOR CO.**  
JEWELRY  
223 First Avenue.

## SHOES

**JAS. A. SNYDER, 206 2d Avenue**

## IOWA CITY, IA.

## GROCERIES

**GROCERIES**  
Come Where You Can Get Quantity and Quality  
**McLACHLIN CO.**  
122 E. College Street

## DRY GOODS

Ready-to-Wear Apparel  
Everything in Dry Goods  
**YETTER'S BIG STORE**  
IOWA CITY

## MILLINERY

**DOWN SISTERS**  
114 South Clinton Street

## HARDWARE

**THOMAS HARDWARE CO.**  
High Grade Hardware  
6-8 So. Dubuque St.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

HIGH CLASS PHOTOS  
Newburg Studio  
128 E. Clinton St.

## SHOES

**A. M. EBERS & CO.**  
101 E. Clinton St.  
Good Shoes at the Right Price

## JEWELRY

**HANDS JEWELRY STORE**  
100 East Washington Street  
Leading Jeweler

## TAILORS

TAILORING AND CLEANING  
Give Us Your Work  
**F. DELL KELLEY**

## COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**PETERS & SHOENING COMPANY**  
Everything for the Home.

## DES MOINES, IA.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

**Yunker Brothers**  
**FEBRUARY EXHIBIT OF SILKS**  
—now in progress; present-  
ing a vast assemblage of  
those weaves that are given  
preference in the realm of  
Spring fashions.

Seventh and Walnut Streets  
DES MOINES

## HARRIS-EMERY'S

NEW SPRING SILKS  
have arrived

—and here are Ladies'  
Home Journal Patterns and  
Pictorial Review Patterns  
to help you fashion the new  
Spring gowns.

## SECOND FLOOR

## GROCERIES

## HOOD'S

Four Reliable West End Groceries  
Where Food Qualities Are Distinct and Prices  
Worth While.

**THE GREENWOOD HOOD GRO. CO.**  
48 and Grand Ave. 3510 C Grand Ave. D 18

**HOOD GRO. CO. J. E. HOOD**  
904 42 St. 2400 Univ. Ave. D. 400

Our Aim Is to Please You  
U. S. Food Administration License No. G. 27072

## High Grade Groceries and Meats

Low Prices—Good Service  
**ALBERT T. BAUER**  
Phone Drake 100. 1301-1303 Forest Avenue

## MARKETS

**The Fulton Market**  
(QUALITY—PRICE—SERVICE)

413 SIXTH AVENUE  
4 Phones, Walnut 2003. Prompt Delivery.

## CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

## BARNES CAFETERIA

608-610 Locust Street  
DES MOINES, IOWA

## TABLE SUPPLIES

**BUTTER NUT BREAD**  
"Rich as butter, Sweet as a nut."  
At All Good Grocers

## DANCING

**Carolyn Putnam Crawford**  
DANCING STUDIOS  
FOUR ASSISTANTS  
Greek, Interpretative and National Dances—  
Modern Dance  
Studio 301-302-303 Shops Building,  
DES MOINES, IOWA.

## FINANCIAL

**Iowa Loan & Trust Co. Bank**  
Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$1,000,000.  
5% Debenture Bonds and Farm Mortgages  
for sale.  
4% Paid on Savings Accounts and Time Deposits  
Send for circulars.

## MEN'S FURNISHINGS

**HART SCHAFFNER & MARK**  
World's Famous Clothes  
**GOLDMAN-COBACKER CO.**  
409-411 Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**DAVIDSON'S**  
FEBRUARY SALE  
Of Home-Furnishings Now On  
EASY TERMS. LARGEST STOCK  
412-418 WALNUT STREET

## JEWELERS

**S. JOSEPH & SONS**  
JEWELERS  
400-402 Walnut Street

## PHOTOGRAPHY

**G. L. HORTETTER**  
Photographer  
200 K. Street

## PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS

PRINTING—Designing—Engraving—  
Copper-plate and steel die embossing.  
**THE HOMESTEAD CO., Des Moines, Ia.**

## DUBUQUE, IA.

## PAINTING AND DECORATING

**A. R. BRADFORD**  
Successor to BRADFORD BROS.

## Decorator and Painter

Wall Paper and Wall Covering  
Drapes

## NEW YORK CITY

## STORAGE AND MOVING

**NEW FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE**  
FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
Clean, separate, locked rooms  
945-946-948 WEST 6TH STREET  
Foreign and Island Shipments  
in Lift Vans

## BOWLING GREEN STORAGE &amp; VAN COMPANY

Office, 18 Broadway, NEW YORK

## DENVER, COLO.

## DRY GOODS

**A. T. Lewis & Son**  
**Dry Goods Co.**  
DENVER  
A store where no transac-  
tion is complete until the  
customer is satisfied.

## TABLE SUPPLIES

**JOY'S BUTTER SHOP**  
Satisfaction Butter, Eggs and Cheese  
THAT ARE JOYS

Direct from producer to consumer. We churn  
all our Butter fresh every day from the best  
separator cream.

"WATCH US MAKE IT."  
REAL BUTTERMILK 15c PER GALLON  
—And Joy Service.  
R. E. JOY, Prop., 1505 Lawrence St.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**Hedgcock and Jones**  
The Specialty Store of the West  
LINENS - LACES - NOVELTIES  
719-167 ST. DENVER

## SHOE REPAIRING

**SHOE REPAIRING**  
Eastern Shoe Repair Factory  
"YELLOW FRONT"  
M. J. LAWLOR, Proprietor.  
Work called for and delivered without  
extra charge.  
Phone Main 8453. 1535 Champa St.

## SHOES

**GOLDY'S**  
Walk-Over Boot  
Shop  
815 16th Street,  
DENVER

**Walk-Over Shoes**  
For Men and Women

## WOMEN'S SHOES

**FASHION BOOT SHOP**  
933 1



## EDUCATIONAL

## GERMANY AND ITS SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Writer Believes Help From Allies Will Be Needed After War to Maintain Country's Education

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—More than once in the course of the war have great internal strains in Germany been revealed by discussions in that empire on educational topics. One such strain has already been noticed disclosing a deep fissure between the German Teachers Association, with their demand for the reorganization of education on a democratic basis, and the university professoriate and official classes, holding on ever more rigidly to the present exclusive gymnasium system of training. Now fresh evidence is forthcoming in an article which appears in the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger. Its burden is that a peace of renunciation would strike the German nation in its most vital part—in its intellectual life. The educational policy of the cities would be subject to very great relaxation. Apparently the writer thinks that indemnities from the Allies, or at least great economic advantages after the war, are needed to prevent a relapse in the standard of German civilization. Without such aids the nation would not, in his opinion, be able to support the present expenditure on schools, technical institutions, and universities, not to speak of other educational instruments such as theaters and libraries.

Though he does not say so, the author of the article is evidently of opinion that the allied nations, and England in particular, should shoulder their own school burdens after the war, and (in effect) a part of the German school burden also. He gives statistics in order to show that, per head of the population, England spends on education only two-thirds of the amount spent by Germany. His figures for England are just half what they ought to be, so that if those for his own country may be assumed to be correct, the position of the two nations in this respect must be reversed. The contrast becomes all the greater when it is remembered that the English people are at present occupied with schemes of educational reform which will enormously increase the present expenditure. But the gloominess of outlook revealed by this article can only be rightly judged after reading it as a whole. The translation adopted here is that given in the Educational Supplement of The Times, London.

"It has been sufficiently often pointed out that the German working classes in particular would be reduced to a wretched condition if Germany were to lose this war, or even if it were to be obliged to conclude a peace of renunciation. That is not only applicable to the economic position of the German working classes, of which one might think in the first and principal place in this connection; it may also be said to the same extent of the intellectual development, the cultural elevation of the masses of the people. That they will be the most severely affected if we are obliged to bear alone the burdens of war, which mount to milliards, will most clearly appear from a retrospect on what Germany has achieved up till now in regard to popular education.

"The total financial needs of the German states amounted in 1910, apart from the expenses on behalf of the Imperial Army and the Navy, to about three milliards of marks; 13.8 per cent of this was expended for culture, [natural] science and instruction, 8.9 per cent on schools alone, and 7.1 per cent on the people's schools (Volksschulen).

According to the educational returns of 1911 the German states and municipalities raised together nearly 878,000,000 marks for the schools, of which 670,000,000 marks was for the benefit of the people's schools (Volksschulen) only, 13,500,000 marks for the middle schools, and more than 177,000,000 marks for the higher schools. The expense for the popular schools alone had been raised in the preceding decade (from 1901 to 1911) 35.4 per cent, the share of the states in this expense amounting to 75 per cent. What country can boast an educational policy such as this? England's outlay on her public instruction amounted during the same period to 334,000,000 marks; France even expended only 261,000,000 marks on education. That means that in Germany per head of the population 13 marks were expended, in England 8 marks, and in France 7 marks. This is the reason why amongst 10,000 recruits in Germany there were two illiterates, in England 100, and in France as many as 320. Without exaggeration, however, it may be declared that since the last return (namely, from 1911 to 1914) the expenses on education increased very considerably.

"In addition to these achievements for educational aims in the narrower sense there were others, which reached a considerable magnitude, especially in the great towns. The latest statistical year book of German towns states, for instance, that 49 great towns, with not less than 50,000 inhabitants, expended on sanitation (for hospitals, infirmaries, baths, analytical offices and so on) yearly more than 25,000,000 marks; for a series of other establishments for the promotion of literature, [natural] science, and art (popular libraries and reading halls, theaters and museums, handicraft and continuation schools) about 19,000,000 marks, in regard to which it must be remembered that the expenses of the largest German towns, such as Berlin, Hamburg and Frankfurt-on-Main, are, unfortunately, missing in the returns. To

this must finally be added the countless millions spent by private initiative on the free education of the people, which sums can hardly be stated statistically.

"If, consequently, in Germany up till now over a milliard marks was spent yearly exclusively for education purposes, the question arises if these achievements in future will be possible in the event of a peace of renunciation. Anyone able to make a cool calculation must answer promptly in the negative. Certainly, even in that case we should not collapse if we had to bear our war burdens alone; but as to this one should be under no illusion—we should then have to economize everywhere for these purposes, whether we liked it or not, in order at least to maintain our present rate of development, which in this case means to go backwards.

"In making this calculation it is not enough to put down the Imperial war burdens as an item; the burdens of the individual states, and especially of the great municipalities, which already, nowadays, amount to many milliards must also be considered. The educational policy of the cities whose achievement might often be taken as exemplary, will, for this reason, be subject to very great relaxation, if a peace of renunciation should paralyze our future economic development. This is certainly the aim of our enemies, particularly of England. She knows the source of the strength of our people, which on the battlefields and in the economy of the nation has achieved such splendid things. She knows that our superiority is anchored in the popular education of Germany and in the standard of our culture. If she succeeds in stopping this development and weakening our strength, the English saying will become a truth: 'The Germans will win the battles and we shall win the war.' And what will, in the event of such a peace, become of the representatives of our culture, our intellectual workers, our staff officials and teachers? Their economic and intellectual position is thereby most seriously endangered. The distress, occasioned by this war, which is now to be felt in these circles, and under which they suffer severely, but always with the hope that it will pass, will change into a permanent misery. And economic pauperization and proletarianism must gradually be followed by intellectual impoverishment. For he who is exposed all the time to severe economic pressure cannot develop his energies, he must become stunted. Who will then become an official or teacher when the people are not able to afford any longer a payment which, at least in some degree, corresponds with the increases in prices? These professions must lose their attraction (which has already partially begun during war), and it will no longer be the men with the best brains who choose them, but those who cannot succeed elsewhere. This also means a relapse in our civilization, if the posterity of these classes descends from its present intellectual standard. But how will the German people be able to solve the grave problems of the coming peace time with an inferior class of officials and teachers?

"By a peace of renunciation our German nation would be struck in its most vital part, not only as regards its economic, but also its intellectual life. If up till now we have been proud of the fact that our popular education was not only limited to a thin upper layer of society, but that the benefits of culture were even introduced by a thousand channels into the lowest classes of the people, an obstruction of these channels, a sudden stopping of development, must, in our case, have a far more fatal effect than in the case of any other nation of whom this cannot be presumed to the same extent."

By a peace of renunciation our German nation would be struck in its most vital part, not only as regards its economic, but also its intellectual life. If up till now we have been proud of the fact that our popular education was not only limited to a thin upper layer of society, but that the benefits of culture were even introduced by a thousand channels into the lowest classes of the people, an obstruction of these channels, a sudden stopping of development, must, in our case, have a far more fatal effect than in the case of any other nation of whom this cannot be presumed to the same extent."

## AMERICAN NOTES

Columbia University, New York City, has been passing through a period of debate of the "Honor System"; and there, as throughout the nation, taking the universities and colleges as a group whole, sharp divisions of opinion both as to fact and theory have been disclosed. It seems to be impossible to get a consensus of opinion favorable to a system originating, so far as the United States is concerned, in the old Virginia College of William and Mary, and for which so much is to be said in theory as even to silence those who dislike the results of student monitorship.

Smith College, of the eastern women's colleges, will graduate the class of 1918 with a minimum of cost to parents and students, and with academic formality of exit reduced to a war basis. In turn the new president, William Allan Nelson, will cut out his formal inauguration ceremonies. There will be others doing likewise.

Yale University henceforth is to concentrate her effort as a militant agent for the nation on training of artillerymen; and this because so marked has been her success to date in this important task. She has four of the French 76s, presented by the French Government, with which to drill her men; and from the Yale University Press are coming admirable manuals, translations and bulletins, all for use of the students who are drilling.

The very weighty influence of the director of the Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard University, Dudley S. Sargent, the mentor of writers on athletics and of trainers of college athletes, is being thrown now against the system of athletics which prior to the war had controlled most of the universities and colleges of the country. He, like recent British investigators of this phase of their nation's education, is, unfortunately, missing in the returns. To

other system can be tolerated than one which stands for "General athletics for all, specialized athletics for none," and Dr. Sargent does not hesitate to put the blame for the state of affairs in the United States on Harvard and on Yale, which established the precedents and traditions for younger or smaller academic institutions back in the days following the Civil War. As he has had charge in a way of Harvard's gymnasium and physical training since 1879, the inference is that alumni, undergraduates and college authorities have for a long time been more powerful than the expert adviser and trainer in a realm where in theory he would be supposed to be a final authority. But then, that is a way at Harvard. Her world-renowned teacher of fine arts of a former day repeatedly had his counsel as to architecture and site of buildings ignored by the university administrative officials.

But to return to the type of athletics of the future in American universities and colleges. The present enforced ban on competitive sports between institutional teams, and the emphasis on intra rather than inter-collegiate sports, will produce results while the war lasts that it will be the easier for the revolution to be wrought which Dr. Sargent urges. Another factor that will help is the pecuniary condition in which the institutions will find themselves when the war ceases. Public opinion out there if not inside the colleges will not for a moment tolerate such a scale of expenditure for intercollegiate rivalry between "teams" as formerly was taken as a matter of course, though now then it was indefensible and scandalous.

In yet another detail of educational administration under war conditions will there be reform to meet present necessities. That is in the expense involved in strictly academic functions, such for instance as the inauguration of a president, the induction of a professor, or rallying for an anniversary celebration. To illustrate: The new president of the State College of New Hampshire recently walked into his office one morning, just as a new president of a manufacturing company would, and rolling up his desk and calling his stenographer proceeded with his work. Asked why he was so informal and utilitarian, he replied that the times justified neither time, money, fuel nor furry over what after all was a simple administrative detail. Dr. Marion L. Burton recently assumed the presidency of the University of Minnesota with a minimum of ceremony. It is probable that many schools and colleges will not have any spring vacations this year, if for no other reason than to cut out the student traffic on the railroads, which need their rolling stock for other uses than transporting persons and trunks across country.

## UNCOVERING GERMAN AIMS IN THE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OAKLAND, Cal.—In addition to the special courses in patriotism and allied subjects that are being put into the public schools of California through the direction of Will C. Wood, the State Superintendent of Secondary Education, various city and county school officials are taking up the matter of special instruction in special subjects growing out of the war.

George W. Frick, superintendent of schools of Alameda County, in which are included the schools of the cities of Oakland and Alameda, has issued instructions to the principals and trustees of the schools of that county stating that it is their "paramount duty to place the teaching and practice of real American patriotism above all other considerations."

Stating that "we are in the war because the governing class in Germany has for 40 years been building up a tremendous engine for the utter destruction of democracy and the domination of the entire world, it is our duty," he says, "as patriots and leaders of thought and action in the future as well as in the present, to see that our children thoroughly understand why we are in this war and why it must be won. Patriotism should be taught now not only as an ideal but by the concentration of sustained effort upon certain practical activities."

After calling attention to certain government publications and other matter that may be used as text for such instruction, he says: "It is your duty under the law and as loyal American citizens, to expound the creed of Prussianism and explain to our children the plan of the German autocracy to conquer the world and see that they thoroughly understand it. Familiarize the children with the President's messages and other documents sent out from various departments of our Government."

## A SCHOOLHOUSE ON WHEELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Hollow Rock Junction, on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, has a unique schoolhouse on wheels. Most of the citizens of that locality are railroad employees, whose children were practically without educational advantages until railroad officials equipped and donated a passenger coach for school purposes.

The car makes a pleasant, sunny room and has comfortable seats and desks for 30 children, besides an organ and a small library. This schoolhouse, which is literally on rails, stands in a grove of trees, and also serves as a church and a community center. Miss Alice Brinsdine of Paris, Tenn., is the teacher in charge.

## THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL'S PLACE

H. S. West of Rochester, N. Y., Discusses Advantages to Community—Analyzes Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In explaining the Washington Junior High School in this city, H. S. West, superintendent of schools, gave a statement of what the junior high school means to a community. He said:

"This junior high school was organized in the belief that a city public school system should consist of three educational units, each related to the others, but having its own distinct function. These are the elementary, the intermediate and the advanced schools. The first will consist of the kindergarten and the first six grades, including the foundation period in which common needs will be met through common activities. The twofold function of the second group will be: first, the continuance of the first unit; and second, the introduction of a new element to meet special needs, or the pre-vocational element. This will mark the start of the special preparation for the major subject of the pupils.

"Training for specific ends is included in the third unit as distinctive from the general education in the first two. The junior high school fits in the second of these periods.

"The Washington Junior High School is an attempt to provide in the best way for the needs of the pupil of the seventh or eighth grades. The first two years stand apart and the third year corresponds to the first year of a high school. The third year, while not an organic necessity, is yet a very desirable year as it helps to relieve the congested high schools and affords more advanced training to the pupil who would ordinarily leave school at the end of the grammar grades.

"The work of the seventh and eighth grades, therefore, is the center of the work of the Rochester Junior High School. The junior high school favors the single teacher plan, as opposed to departmental work, such as obtains in the grammar school. Another view of this work holds that secondary education as in the high schools should be introduced here in order to have the pupil in an advanced stage of training for special work or college. A third side of the question is represented by those who claim that all necessary changes may be made in the grammar school itself, doing away with the junior high school entirely. Others desire the work in the upper grades to be made more extensive and all to that end believe that a special organization such as a junior high school is necessary. So far as Rochester is concerned, the junior high school under consideration was organized in accordance with this last view.

"No attempt is made in the junior high school to teach primarily secondary subjects, as the work is fundamentally a continuation of the grade training. If a new language or advanced mathematics is introduced to special classes it is to provide a training for advanced work along the same lines. During the first half-year of junior high school the pupil continues his grammar school work and a study is made to determine what his special vocational needs are. The junior high school training helps the pupil to become accustomed to departmental teaching, continuous teaching and a more advanced way of preparing studies. Supervised study is as much a part of the child's training as the recitative work and is just as important to the child. The longer school day gives an opportunity for preparation of lessons in the school. This is desirable as a training for further advancement and particularly when the home surroundings are not so conducive to study.

"Manual training for both boys and girls is recognized as a benefit. In grammar schools the expense is too great for a variety of training, but in the junior high school special shops may be installed. Following this training, the pupil is assigned to the courses determined as the most beneficial to him. Several factors enter into this, and account is taken of home surroundings, personal inclination, opportunities for further study, special interests of the student. His selection is not final, but prepares for work which may be a life study.

"A sharper differentiation is seen at the start of the eighth grade when the main object is to prepare pupils for active actual contact with the world or for advanced study in the regular high school. In the academic course are grouped the girls and boys who are to go to general or college preparatory courses. They are taught the fundamentals of high school subjects so that a thorough grounding is given. Pupils who are to continue through the upper high school along commercial lines or who are to go directly into business life are given the commercial course. Training in industrial arts and household arts courses more nearly resembles specific education than do the other courses. About one-third the time in these courses will be spent in hand work; we frankly wish it might be less as the remaining time is not sufficient for all the other subjects.

"This manual training, however, has kept many pupils in school longer than would have been the case with a greater tendency toward education in the more theoretical subjects. Given a boy who must leave school at the end of his eighth year, an intensely practical choice must be made by the school. It is the choice between giving him some insight into the fields of trades and some opportunity for training in

this field or losing him from school entirely.

"In making the vocational training a part of the training under the compulsory schooling law, a student is given a taste of various work before being allowed to select at will his special course. This allows a greater degree of experience and admits of fewer misplacements of students in classes where they do not belong. The only way to guarantee these facilities was to make them a part of the pupil's school work before compulsory attendance had released its hold.

"Particular value of the junior high school is its ability to give a pupil a better foundation for the advanced studies of the upper high school. Lack of practical application of mathematics is one of the faults of the high school with one year of algebra, one of geometry and so on, but with greater time allowed with a junior high school the student is given a broader insight of his studies.

"Selection of teachers for such a school is the most important and the most difficult problem presented. Assuming that teaching experience is indispensable, the choice lies between the experienced grade high school teacher with college training and the experienced grade teacher, usually without the training. The former will be strong in knowledge of subject matter but not so strong in knowledge of seventh and eighth grade pupils. The opposite holds true of the grade teacher. The high school instructor, however, will be inclined to regard work in the junior high school as a less advanced position, although salary conditions are the same. In the case of the grade teacher, the new position would be regarded as an advancement and he would probably be conscious of the need of supplementary training. This attitude of mind speaks volumes in favor of the experienced grade teacher.

"The question of whether we believe in the junior high school settles down to a few very simple practical considerations. Do we believe that during this middle period of the school life of the child, we owe it to the children and to the community itself to ascertain and intelligently use all available information possible that bears upon the work which these boys and girls are later to do in the world? If so, we must agree upon the absolute need of a range of school facilities which will test the capacities of the child during the intermediate period.

"In the second place do we believe that the ideal school during this middle period is a school which in turn is a community alive with all the type interests that life outside the school affords? In short, in this school community we shall be living in all our social, vocational and civic relations and not simply go complacently on under the notion that all these years must be necessarily used in learning how to live.

"In this vitalizing process we may find a modification of our existing school organization entirely adapted to our purpose. It sometimes happens that the old house, remodeled, meets every need desired; but it also happens that the most of us regard the building of a new one as the desirable thing. If our resources make possible such action, this special type of school organization will cost us more, but this will simply mean an investment in citizenship that will bring much needed returns."

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—As usual, the month of January was ushered in by conferences of head masters and assistant masters; while this year the meetings of educational associations and societies are more numerous than ever. The period known as Education Week showed a tendency to become a fortnight, and there were other special conferences, outside these limits, during the course of the month. Perhaps the most interesting of new developments has been the promotion by the Teachers' Christian Union of a four days' conference for teachers and social workers. It was held at the central hall of the Y. M. C. A. in London. The subjects for discussion were "The Spiritual Basis and Social Ideals of Education" and "The Spirit of Discipline." Among the speakers set down to address the conference (in addition to the president of the Board of Education) were the headmaster of Rugby School, the Rev. A. A. David, and the head master of Manchester Grammar School, Mr. J. Lewis Paton.

The Rev. W. Temple, president of the union, opened the inaugural session, and explained that the union sought to band together all teachers from the elementary schools to the universities, as well as social workers, and it was based on a Christian foundation. An address on "The Spiritual Basis of Education" was delivered by the Very Rev. T. B. Strong, dean of Christ Church, Oxford, who said the view that education rested on a spiritual basis implied that in the end the ultimate reality in all things was spiritual. They must have in them the prophetic view of life, and be guided by it, and that would affect the attitude of the teacher to the pupil. It was impossible for men to teach religion unless they were filled with the prophetic view of life.

The annual conference of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters was held at the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor of London attending the opening meeting and giving a hearty welcome to its members. The new president of the association, Mr. W. G. Rushbrooke, said that the second-ary schools of England were now

filled to overflowing, and that there was a desire for education more general in character than had existed in the country since the time when the Act of 1870 was passed. The just and proper claim of teachers was that their pupils should be first and foremost men. The lower rounds of knowledge might lead to material good, the amassing of wealth, the increase of physical comfort. Yet, when all was done, they might find themselves in like case with the rich man in the parable who pulled down his barns to build greater, and thereafter proposed to rest in unassuming sensual content among his accumulated gains. To a nation, no less than to an individual, might come the momentous warning, "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee."

A similar note of warning was struck by the master of the temple, Dr. Barnes, in his address at the service held in St. Mary Abchurch before the opening of the conference. Dr. Barnes said he did not propose to speak of public school religion, for it was a subject where the potential and the actual were easily confused. He doubted whether the class room was the place to inculcate a definite creed. The effective Christian faith came as the result of a voyage of discovery. The schools must be places where the whole temper of education was religious. Before long the State would have control of every educational institution. There were dangers in that process of centralization, but there were also advantages. When the necessity for preparing boys for a dozen different examinations ceased, opportunities would arise for true education. It should be possible to preserve freedom and elasticity in the organization that was coming. He had no fear that able boys would be less carefully trained than in the past. Neither did he fear that technical training would be inefficient in the future, for the war had shown the immense importance of preparing a boy carefully and thoroughly for his particular occupation. But there was the danger that they would continue to ignore the more important things that made for Christian civilization.

The more general conference of educational associations, representing the laymen in school matters as well as the teachers themselves, was held at University College, University of London, with the provost of the college in the chair at the preliminary gathering. In opening the conference, Sir Gregory Foster warned his hearers that though great things might be expected from the present Minister of Education, even more might be effected in regard to educational reconstruction by the action of teachers themselves. Great dangers beset education at this time, as might be gathered by reading the newspaper appeals for a reconstruction of education on purely material grounds. The future lay with the teachers, and they must close their ranks, if they wished to present a united front against the dangers in question. The controversy between classicists and advocates of the natural sciences was, in his opinion, a quite senseless controversy, and the appeal he made was that this year educationalists should set to work upon a constructive campaign which would set at rest, at all events for a time, what was an artificial conflict.

The principal speaker at this gathering was Sir John D. McClure, head master of Mill Hill School. In the course of his address, Sir John said that there was a real danger lest zeal for education should spend itself on problems of organization and curricula, forgetful of the greater issues which lay beyond. Organization ought not to outrun foresight and intelligence. On the whole the results of leaving things to voluntary effort had not been unsatisfactory, yet the country was so far from believing that national efficiency was to be obtained by individual liberty that there was a real danger of regarding the two as essentially antagonistic and irreconcilable. But though it was freely admitted that some check on aggressive individualism was imperatively necessary, and that state direction and control were to some extent inevitable, few would care to see the voluntary system wholly abandoned. Not a few Englishmen viewed with grave concern the marked increase in the power and authority of the State. He did not believe any one British Government could stamp out voluntarism if it wished to do so, but a succession of governments could do it. How was the danger to be met? It could be met by increased cooperation of local authority, by the encouragement and equitable treatment of voluntary effort, and chiefly by a strong, united and self-governing teaching profession. Sir J. McClure went on to refer to the call for educational reform, based solely on the material ground of meeting the great industrial competition after the war. Ruskin spoke of a nation degenerating into a mob, but the worst mob it could become was a money-making mob.

## COURSE FOR BUSINESS MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The University of Manitoba, for the first time in its history, held a short course for business men recently. The assembly hall of the university was taxed to its utmost capacity at every session. Lecturers who expected 50 to attend their classes found hundreds of business men and clerks from city and country in attendance. Two of the lecturers came from the United States, Frank Stockdale of Indianapolis, secretary of the educational committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs, and G. Pryor Irwin of the University of Wisconsin. Robert Curtis Skinner of Winnipeg dealt with "Display," W. H. Truman, K. C., with "Commercial Law," and "Cooperation Between Wholesale and Retail Men" was the subject of W. A. Mackay.

## AN EDUCATIONAL CAUSERIE

One never hears a little tot attending kindergarten complaining of her tasks, but the older child who finds education irksome is all too common. And yet is there any insurmountable reason why every class, from Grade 1 of the public school to the senior year of college, should not be a kindergarten class? As the average child is expected to spend from 10 to 15 years in imbibing knowledge from blackboards and textbooks, anything that tends to turn work into play and at the same time does not lessen the results is a blessing indeed.

Once upon a time, of course, there were pedagogues. Pedagogues held sway by means of the Big Stick. They were irrefutably convinced that there was only one method of putting knowledge into the young, and that was by scaring it in. Teaching by love was altogether outside their range of comprehension. Happy study to them was as anomalous as nice tasting medicine. It must be administered in large doses and the more bitter the better—if you were looking for results. But pedagogues have been scrapped, as drugs are in the way of being, and love has more chance to disport itself in the schoolroom than it ever had before.

Running an eye backward over high school days and mentally picking up discarded examination papers at random, such marks as these appear: Latin, 60; Algebra, 60; History, 70; Literature, 95. Ask myself, why did I make only 50 in Latin? Surely Latin is an interesting subject, fraught with romance and adventure of strange and wonderful times. Now I see that it is, but then I would have emphatically denied it, no doubt. The word Latin would bring before my vision long irregular columns of verbs and nouns which persistently refused to keep themselves sorted out long enough to be conjugated and declined. It was about as fascinating work as repeating the alphabet backward.

History was considerably better, but the zest was completely knocked out of that by the quantity of dates that had to be memorized. I had never seemed to have time to thrill over the dramatic incidents, I was kept so busy sticking figures into a rebellious mind. Literature? Ah! that was "dead easy," as the boys say, because I found keen enjoyment in the subject. Poetry and prose alike appealed to me, while the lives of their authors were true adventure yarns steeped with such lessons as one could apply to one's own incipient career. In other words, I lost myself in literature, while I only made sporties into history, and gazed on Latin from afar.

Yes, you might say, but was not the lack of interest in the last two subjects due more to your personal temperament than to the manner in which they were presented? Only to a very small extent. Now, through a broader understanding of what true knowledge symbolizes and the discovery that every channel of constructive thought leads to a clearer perception of the meaning of the verse, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good." I believe that the truth behind the material veil could be brought out so as to illuminate the dead letter of every page with the light of activity.

Let us take history, for example. The teacher might begin this study by a brief chat on its significance to present-day affairs, how the laws and governments, arts and crafts, habits and dress are the direct outcome of the past; what man has always been striving for and how far he has progressed today; the meaning of kingdoms and democracies, and so forth. Then she might read a few pages from a history noted for both its accuracy and its style, and the matter could be freely discussed by the class. At the end of the hour devoted to this subject, but not before, the pupils could open their own small textbooks and note the pages to be read over at home, marking a few of the most important dates so as to fix the period in memory rather than the month or year. The dates and lengths of the reigns, the intricate family relationships, the dates and names of the minor battles—battles that would scarcely be considered skirmishes today—the numbers of warriors involved, the whole gamut of wicked acts of bishops, kings and soldiers, the false depravity of the foe and the exaggerated valor of the friend, these might all be dispensed with—perused as they came up, but not digested, and before all not used as tricks to trip up the fearful scholar on the fateful examination day. The virtues and acts of nobility could be held up in their proper light, and misery and tragedy pointed to as due in the overwhelming number of cases to ignorance and vice and cupidity. Thus history could be made to serve as precept, parable and fairy tale rolled into one, and an important part of the curriculum metamorphosed into hours of mental recreation.—O. F.

## THE PEOPLE AND THE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—"From the inquiries I receive daily in the library as to literature dealing with new phases of education, I take it that the people thoroughly appreciate the danger of overlooking and neglecting the public schools," said Henry M. Gill, city librarian of New Orleans and president of the Public School Alliance, in discussing and approving recent contentions of the United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton. Mr. Claxton declared that all schools of whatever grade should remain open with their full quota of officers and teachers.



## THE HOME FORUM

## "Lord, Thou Hast Been Our Dwelling Place"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SINCE the beginning, the great search of the human race has been for a dwelling place. Every body has made, and everybody still makes the search, sooner or later. So urgent and insistent is the call that all the great religious systems have sought in one way or other to answer it. Each one, however, has placed this dwelling place outside of and beyond a man's present experience. Man's dwelling place, they have said, in effect, is clearly not here. In a wealth of metaphor they have delighted to emphasize the passing nature of life, as they conceived it, and the inevitability of death, whilst they have sought to make man resigning to life and to death by emphasizing the glories which should be his—hereafter.

Thus, to the Buddhist there was Nirvana; to the Muhammadan the wonders of a sensuous Paradise; to the Red Indian the abode of the Great Spirit; to the orthodox Christian—heaven.

Now it is not necessary to stay to consider any one of these. The only point of immediate importance is that, in all of them, the promise is for a future and not an immediate salvation or safety. And yet, all the world, throughout the ages, has been crying out for a living God. The great and urgent desire of every human being is to be taken care of now. But by far the greater part of the world's religious teaching has been directed toward the suppression of this longing, and toward the securing of a resigned acceptance of the statement that sin, sickness, disease, and death are inevitable; that the utmost to be looked for is relief, and that, in the end, disease and death are always conquerors. And yet, again, from Genesis to Revelation, the one great theme of the Scriptures is the ever-presence and ever-availability of God. The whole story of the Bible is concerned with the search for and eventual discovery of this great fact, from the first faithful effort of Abraham who went out from the idolatry of Ur of the Chaldees, "not knowing whither he went," but seeking "a city which hath foundations," to the "loud voice" from heaven

that John heard on Patmos saying, "Now is come salvation, and strength, and the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ." The whole history of the children of Israel, the whole ministry of Jesus, the teaching and practice of the apostles and the ministry of the church for three hundred years after the ascension is one sustained proof of the present availability of God to protect from all harm, to supply every need, to heal the sick, to raise the dead. And yet, for some hundreds of years, Christendom has closed its eyes to this fact; preached a God afar off and a future world instead of a present salvation.

In the year 1866, however, in a small New England town, there lived a woman, Mary Baker Eddy, who all her life had been striving to learn the truth. She had not striven along orthodox lines. She had never been afraid to follow where the truth seemed to lead.

And so, one day, she found the truth. "When apparently near the confines of mortal existence, standing already within the shadow of the death-valley," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 108 of her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, "I learned these truths in divine Science: that all real being is in God, the divine Mind, and that Life, Truth, and Love are all-powerful and ever-present; that the opposite of Truth, called error, sin, sickness, disease, death, is the false testimony of false material sense, of mind in matter; that this false sense evolves, in belief, a subjective state of mortal mind which this same so-called mind names matter, thereby shutting out the true sense of Spirit."

Mrs. Eddy, in a word, found where man's true dwelling really is and where it always has been. She had the courage to deny the evidence of the material senses, to recognize that these senses could not apprehend, in any way, God, Spirit, and, therefore, that they were not, and could not be, any part of man who is the image and likeness of God and so must necessarily be himself spiritual. To the

feers of the world she replied by demonstration. She declared that matter and all that goes with matter, fear, danger, poverty, sin, disease, death, was unreal, and she proved that an understanding of this fact demonstrated the truth of her assertion, for in the presence of this understanding the place of sin, the place of disease, the place of everything unlike Love, which is Spirit, God, knew it no more. Was a man sick? He became well. Was he afraid? He lost his fear. Was he in danger? The danger passed him by. Step by step, she brought to light again the demonstrations of Jesus, who, from the time that he turned water into wine at the marriage feast of Cana in Galilee to the time that he arose from the dead, set at nothing every material law, and left to all mankind this imperative command, "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils."

Mrs. Eddy perceived what Christian Science teaches, that God, Spirit, is, here and now, and forever has been, man's dwelling place, and, in Science and Health (p. 243), she tells us: "The divine Love, which made harmless the poisonous viper, which delivered men from the boiling oil, from the fiery furnace, from the jaws of the lion, can heal the sick in every age and triumph over sin and death."

And to all men, at all times, whether at ease at home, or in the most seemingly desperate circumstances calling for urgent aid, the invitation is ever the same, "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts." And the promise is forever sure and instantly provable, "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms."

## Ye Workers

But it is to you, ye Workers, who do already work, and are as grown men, noble and honorable in a sort, that the whole world calls for new work and nobleness. Subdue mutiny, discord, widespread despair, by manfulness, justice, mercy and wisdom. Chaos is dark, deep as Hell; let light be; and there is instead a green flowery world. Oh, it is great, and there is no other greatness. . . . Unstained by wasteful deformities, by wasted tears or heart's blood of men, or any defacement of the pit, noble fruit of Labor, growing ever nobler, will come forth—the grand sole miracle of man; whereby man has risen from the low places of this earth very literally into divine Heavens. Flowers, Spinners, Builders; Prophets, Poets, Kings; Brindleys, and Goethes, Odins and Arkwrights; all martyrs and noble men and gods are of one grand Host; immeasurable; marching ever forward since the beginning of the World. The enormous, flame-crowned, conquering Host, noble every soldier in it; sacred and alone noble. Let him who is not of it hide himself; let him tremble for himself. Stars at every button cannot make him noble; sheaves of Bath-garters nor bushels of Georges; nor any other contrivance but manfully enlisting in it, valiantly taking place and step in it. O Heavens, will he not bethink himself; he, too, is so needed in the Host.—Carlyle.

## The Aspen Tree

White and green together heaves  
The aspen all its glancing leaves.

Ever awake, like a ticking clock,  
To and fro its branches rock.

From above, it is all a shimmer of  
And milk-white when from below it  
is seen. . . .

Up and down in windy weather  
Wave its leaves, like a bird's feather.

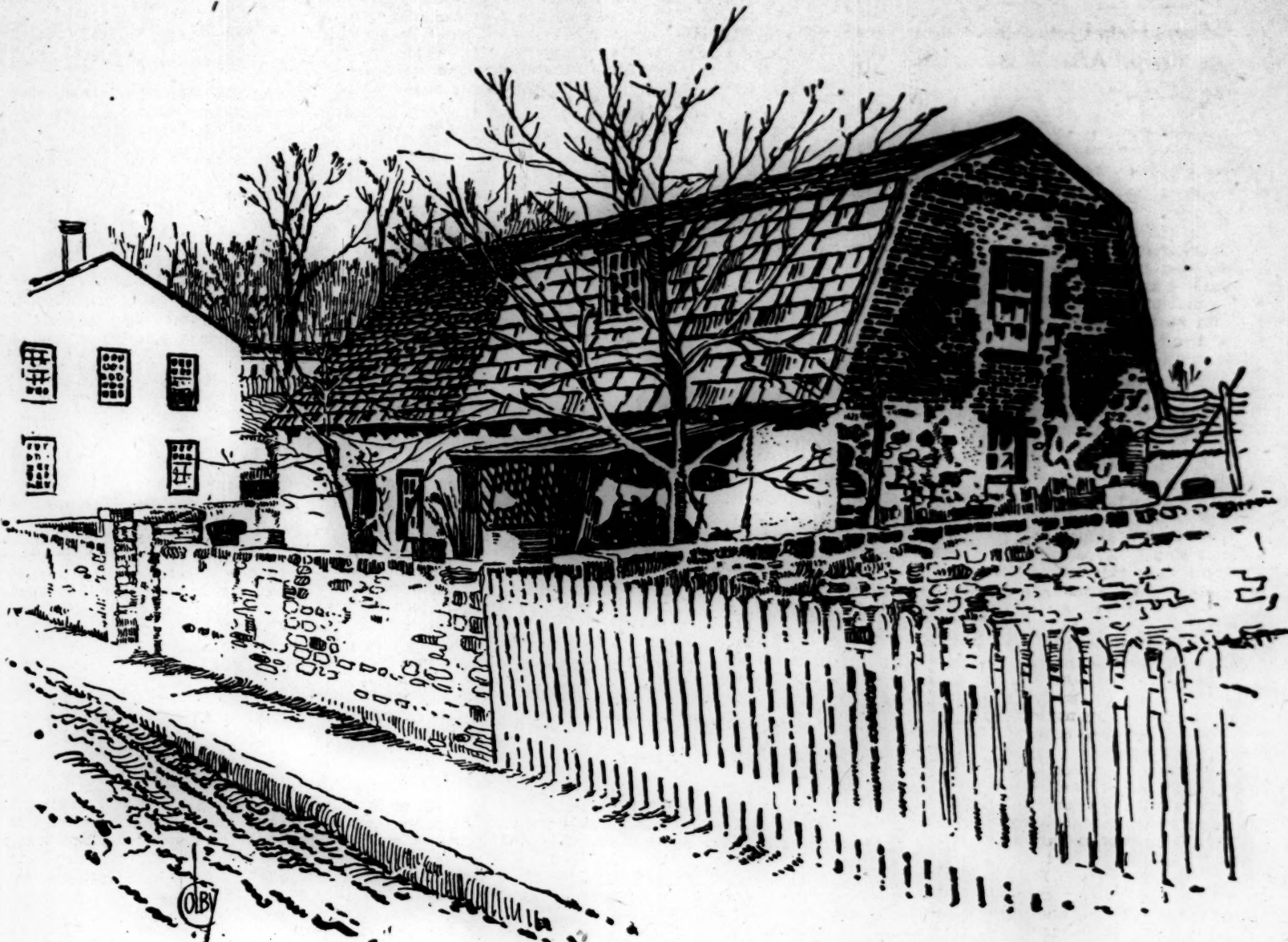
White and gray it gleams in the night,  
Like a flock of doves in flight.

—Guido Gezelle (tr. from the Flemish  
by Jethro Bithell).

Always Time for Courtesy  
Life is not too short but that there  
is always time enough for courtesy.—  
Emerson.

"Amid curious houses, curious people, curious customs, one may well ramble about, picking up interesting little scraps of local information. They are a pleasant-mannered people in this district," writes Henry W. Wolf in "The Country of the Vosges" (1891), referring to the upper reaches of the Moselle about Bussang. "And intelligent, and many an instructive chat have I had, while seeking shelter, during a shower, of a humble cottage, or else of one of those small factories which lie scattered over the country."

Very pretty do these Lorraine 'granges' look, scattered over the high mountain sides, standing generally one or two by themselves, in their own little inclosures, with their snow-white, broad, but low-pitched gables gleaming in the sunshine into the far distance. They are so strikingly different from what you see across the border, both inside and out. They are always flat-roofed, generally placed gable outward, with a small garden by the house, and the little farm offices built close to the dwelling place. The roofs used formerly to be of thatch but are now mostly shingled—oaken shingles being preferred—and, often laden with stones to keep them from being blown away. The side walls are frequently likewise shingled—with those neat little crescent-shaped tegulae, which are so common in the Black Forest. In almost every 'grange' you find in front of the door a spring of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from illustration in "Old Roads Out of Philadelphia," J. B. Lippincott Co.

## The Caleb Pusey House, Upland, Pennsylvania

"Chester, the oldest town in Pennsylvania, seemed like a staid and settled community in days when Philadelphia was a mere beginner," writes John T. Faris in his book, "Old Roads Out of Philadelphia." "In 1708 there were one hundred houses here. In 1836 the number had increased to one hundred and fifty, while four years later the population was only seven hundred and forty."

In 1754, Thomas Pownall spoke of the town as 'a good, pretty village; a place famous for cyder, as the country people say.' William Priest said in 1793:

"The little town is . . . the same to Philadelphia that Gravesend is to

London. Ships outward bound here receive their passengers."

"It is related that Jöran Kyn was one of these early settlers. He came with Governor Printz on the ship Fama, in 1642. At first he made his home, as did others, on Tinicum, or New Gothenburg. When the island became too crowded, Kyn went to Chester, or Upland, as he called it, in remembrance of Upland in Sweden. He substituted this name for the Indian Meco-pun-aca (big potatoes). The land to which he was given title extended for a mile and a half above Chester Creek, and was three-quarters of a mile wide, reaching to the Delaware on the east, and to the north as far as Ridley Creek. In 1687, he

gave a bit of this land, adjoining his 'lot or Garding' to the use and behoof of . . . the people of God called Quakers, and their successors forever."

"Nothing remains in Upland to remind visitors of Kyn. The most ancient house in old Upland, outside the city limits of Chester, is the Caleb Pusey house, built in 1683, the year after William Penn landed. It is said that the house still retains most of its original features. William Penn occasionally occupied a room in the building while visiting here. A tablet on the stone wall about the house recites these facts.

"For a time Penn thought seriously of founding his 'great town' at Upland. In his instructions to the com-

mission, he directed that 'the river and creeks be sounded on my side of the river, especially Upland, in order to settle the great town.'

"After receiving formal possession by treaty he landed on the Delaware, south of Chester Creek. At once he changed the name of the settlement. Turning to a fellow passenger in the ship Welcome, he said: 'Providence has brought us here safe; thou hast been the companion of my perils; what wilt thou that I shall call this place?' The man replied, 'Chester, in remembrance of the city from which I came.'"

## Thackeray's Style

"I hold that gentleman to be the best dressed whose dress no one observes. I am not sure but that the same may be said of an author's written language," Anthony Trollope says in his volume on Thackeray. "Only, where shall we find an example of such perfection? Always easy, always lucid,

always correct, we may find them; but who is the writer, easy, lucid, and correct, who has not impregnated his writing with something of that personal flavor which we call mannerism? To speak of authors well known to all readers—does not 'The Rambler' taste of Johnson; 'The Decline and Fall' of Gibbon; 'The Middle Ages,' of Hallam; 'The History of England,' of Macaulay; and 'The Invasion of the Crimea,' of Kingsley? Do we not know the elephantine tread of The Spectator? I have sometimes thought that Swift has been nearest to the mark of any—writing English and not writing Swift. But I doubt whether an accurate observer would not trace even here the 'mark of the beast.'

"Thackeray, too, has a strong flavor of Thackeray. I am inclined to think that his most besetting sin in style—the little earmark by which he is most conspicuous—is a certain affected familiarity. He indulges too frequently in little confidences with individual readers, in which pretended allusions to himself are frequent. 'What would you do?' what would you say now, if you were in such a position?' he asks. He describes this practice of his in the preface to 'Pendennis.' 'It is a sort of confidential talk between writer and reader. . . . In the course of his volubility the perpetual speaker must of necessity lay bare his own weaknesses, vanities, peculiarities.'

"In the short contributions to periodicals on which he tried his 'prentice hand, such addresses and conversations were natural and efficacious; but in a larger work of fiction they cause an absence of that dignity to which even a novel may aspire. You feel that each morsel as you read it is a detached bit, and that it has all been written in detachment. The book is robbed of its integrity by a certain good-humored geniality of language, which causes the reader to be almost too much at home with his author. There is a saying that familiarity breeds contempt, and I have been sometimes inclined to think that our author has sometimes failed to stand up for himself with sufficiency of 'personal deportment.'

"In other respects Thackeray's style is excellent."

## Maiden Lane

Down Maiden Lane where clover grew,  
Sweet-scented in the early air,  
Where sparkling rills went shining through

Their grassy banks, so green, so fair,  
Blithe little maids from Holland land  
Went tripping, laughing each to each

To bathe the flax, or spread a band  
Of linen in the sun to bleach.

More than two centuries ago  
They wore this path—a maiden's lane—

Where now such waves of commerce flow

As never dazed a burgher's brain.  
Two hundred years ago and more  
Those thrifty damsels, one by one,  
With plump round arms their linen bore

To dry in Mana-ha-ta's sun.

But now! Behold the altered view;  
No tender ward, no bubbling stream,  
No laughter—was it really true,  
Or but the fancy of a dream?

Were these harsh walls a byway sweet,  
This floor of stone a grassy plain?  
Pray vanish, modern city street,  
And let us stroll down Maiden Lane.

—Louise Morgan Still.

## Among the Pictures in Venice

"I am ashamed to have written so much of common things when I might have been making festoons of the names of the masters. Only, when we have covered our page with such festoons what more is left to say?" asks Henry James, in "Italian Hours." "When one has said Carpaccio and Bellini, the Titorette and the Veronese, one has struck a note that must be left to resound at will. Everything has been said about the mighty painters, and it is of little importance that a pilgrim the more has found them to his taste. 'Went this morning to the academy; was very much pleased with Titian's 'Assumption.' That honest phrase has doubtless been written in many a traveler's diary and was not indiscreet on the part of the general reader, and we little to the general reader, and we must not moreover notoriously expose our deepest feelings. Since I have mentioned Titian's 'Assumption' I must say that there are some people who have been less pleased with it than the observer we have just imagined. . . . At Venice, strange to say, Titian is altogether a disappointment; the city of his adoption is far from containing the best of him. Madrid, Paris, London, Florence, Dresden, Munich—these are the homes of his greatness.

"There are other painters who have

but a single home, and the greatest of these is the Tintoret. Close beside him sit Carpaccio and Bellini, who make with him the dazzling Venetian trio. The Veronese may be seen and measured in other places; he is most splendid in Venice, but he shines in Paris and Dresden. You may walk out of the noon-day dusk of Trafalgar Square in November, and in one of the chambers of the National Gallery see the family of Darius rustling and pleading and weeping at the feet of Alexander. Alexander is a beautiful young Venetian in crimson pantaloons, and the picture sends a glow into the cold London twilight. You may sit before it an hour and dream you are floating to the water gate of the Ducal Palace, where a certain old beggar who has one of the handsomest heads in the world—he has sat to a hundred painters for dogs and for personages more sacred—has a prescriptive right to pretend to pull your gondola to the steps and to hold out a greasy immemorial cap. But you must go to Venice in very fact to see the other masters, who form part of your life while you are there, who illuminate your view of the universe. It is difficult to express one's relation to them, the whole Venetian art-world is so near, so familiar, so much an extension and adjunct of the

spreading actual, that it seems almost invidious to say one owes more to one of them than to the other.

"Nowhere, not even in Holland, where the correspondence between the real aspects and the little polished canvases is so constant and exquisite, do art and life seem so interlarded. All the splendor of light and color, all the Venetian air and the Venetian history are on the walls and ceilings of the palaces; and all the genius of the masters, all the images and visions they have left upon canvas, seem to tremble in the sunbeams and dance upon the waves. This is the perpetual interest of the place—that you live in a certain sort of knowledge as in a rosy cloud. You do not go into the churches and galleries by way of a change from the streets; you go into them because they offer you an exquisite reproduction of the things that surround you. All Venice was both model and painter, and life was so pictorial that art could not help becoming so."

"This fact gives an extraordinary freshness to one's perception of the great Venetian works. You judge of them not as a connoisseur, but as a man of the world, and you enjoy them because they are so social and so true. Perhaps of all works of art that are equally great they demand least reflection on the part of the spectator—they make least of a mystery of being enjoyed. Reflection only confirms your admiration, yet is almost ashamed to show its head. These things speak so frankly and benignantly to the sense that even when they arrive at the highest style—as in the Tintoret's 'Presentation of the little Virgin at the Temple'—they are still familiar.

"Exquisite hours, enveloped in light and silence, to have known them once is to have always a terrible standard of enjoyment. Certain lovely mornings of May and June come back with an ineffaceable fairness, Venice is not smothered in flowers at this season, in the manner of Florence and Rome; but the sea and sky themselves seem to blossom and rustle. The gondola waits at the wave-washed steps, and if you are wise you will take your place beside a discriminating companion. . . . The handsome Pasquale, with uplifted oar, awaits your command, knowing in a general way, from observation of your habits, that your intention is to go and see a picture or two. It perhaps does not immensely matter what picture you choose; the whole affair is so charming. It is charming to wander through the light and shade of intricate canals, with perpetual architecture above you, and perpetual fluidity beneath. It is charming to disembark at the polished steps of a little empty campo—a sunny shabby square with an old well in the middle, and old church on one side, and tall Venetian windows looking down."

## SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.50
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	..... 3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 4.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 7.50

FRANCIS TRANSLATION  
Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 3.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION  
Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 3.50

Where no reading room is available the book will be sent at the above prices express or postage prepaid on shipments either foreign or domestic.

Remittances by draft on New York or Boston, or by money orders, should accompany all orders, and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Reading Rooms or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Publishers of all authorized Christian Science Literature.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1905 by MARY BAKER EDDY

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One year	.....\$9.00	Six months	.....\$5.50
Three months	.....\$3.25	One month	.....\$1.00
Single copies	3 cents		

By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$9.00, one month \$0.90.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING in North To Other America Countries  
Up to 16 pages..... 1 cent 2 cents  
Up to 24 pages..... 2 cents 3 cents  
Up to 32 pages..... 3 cents 4 cents

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

## NEWS BUREAU

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.  
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921 2nd Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.  
EASTERN BUREAU, 9 East 40th Street, New York City.  
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 555 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.  
WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1313 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.  
PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., San Francisco.  
CANADIAN BUREAU, 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.  
AUSTRALIAN BUREAU, 369 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

## ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 9 East 40th St., Chicago, 1313 Peoples Gas Bldg., Kansas City, 1114 Commerce Trust Bldg., San Francisco, 1100 First National Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, 1115 State Bldg., Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg., London, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Publishers of  
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"  
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,"  
"THE HOUSEHOLD AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"  
"THE HIGHER AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"  
and all other authorized Christian Science literature.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### "Joe"

IT WAS bound to come. The world's press has been symptomatic for weeks past. It is true that on the advertised date nothing occurred, but then the Kaiser never did keep faith. Now a new date has been fixed. Not so precisely as before, it is true, but the announcement is confidently made all the same. The great drive may be expected any day. And, indeed, the more you come to think of it, the less risk, you will conclude, is being assumed with the prophet's mantle.

But what the innocent gentleman in the street might be forgiven for asking is, Why all this tremendous advertisement of the Kaiser's war-machine? And how does the press come to know so much about his preparations? for the Leipzigstrasse is usually successful enough in concealing its plans when it so desires. The riddle, as a matter of fact, does not require any Oedipus to read it. The world knows just so much about the German plans as the Leipzigstrasse desires that it should. It knows this through the agents of the war office in neutral or other countries. And what it knows is true or untrue, accurate or inaccurate, in the precise degree the General Staff conceives to be good for it. "All," says the ancient proverb, "is fair in love or war." "Everything you read in the German communiqués is true," Count von Bernstorff once declared to a representative of this paper, "but," he added, with a smile, and a touch of his peculiar sardonic humor, "it is not necessarily the whole truth." And Count von Bernstorff was right.

Decidedly all that the press is considerate enough to print about the forthcoming German offensive is not true. There was the date, for instance, as has been already mentioned. It was made in Germany, it could not have been made anywhere else, it was confidently communicated to the world through the press, and then, when everybody was looking for it, it proved to be just a "Mrs. Harris." It was like this once before, was it not? on a royal birthday, and again on an anniversary of Sedan. And then think of the leakage which must be going on in the Leipzigstrasse. Here are Hindenburg and Ludendorff telling the Allies exactly not only when but where to look for the blow: they would not take them by surprise on any account. And here, too, for that matter, are the Allies, not to be outdone, telling Ludendorff and Hindenburg that they know that they are coming, and not only that but when and where, and will be ready for them. There has been nothing like it since Pontenoy, and, if Mi-lord Charles Hay is to be believed, not then: "Monsieur, faites tirez vos gens!" Sir, make your people fire! "Non, monsieur, nous ne tirons jamais les premiers." No, sir, we never fire first.

But after all it is the German preparations that are much the most interesting part of the matter. There are new and worse gases, but the Allies are ready for them; there are tanks and tanks, it would be strange if the Leipzigstrasse had not built tanks during the winter; there are shock troops, specially trained—they were trained, be it said, long ago; and, of course, thousands of new machine guns and numberless light batteries, and untold fresh battalions from Russia and Galicia, from Bulgaria and Turkey. It is all very interesting, but the question will keep recurring, Why do the Germans always make these alarming announcements before an attack, or, at all events, permit them to be made? There was an hour when well-wishers of England were mesmerized by stories of heavens black with Zeppelins; there was another hour, when the entire German navy had been re-armed with guns, which incidentally would have sunk its own ships, but which, in dreams, outranged every gun in the British grand fleet; and there was yet one hour more when five hundred submarines surrounded the British Isles, so that it might be said, "A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny." What did it all mean? In each case just a "Mrs. Harris." "Bother Mrs. Harris," contemptuously and contumaciously declared Betsy Prig, on that historic evening, in Kingsgate Street, High Holborn, "I don't believe there's no such a person!" And there was not, no more than those Zeppelins, those guns, nor those submarines.

Nevertheless it all has a meaning, and a very important meaning, well enough understood by the Bureau of Enemy Psychology, in Berlin. It is quite simply a phase of the campaign of mental suggestion which precedes every great German offensive of any description. It is a method which has been resorted to, possibly for the first time, on a grand scale, in the present conflict. In adopting it Germany is, of course, not without allies; and, equally of course, the most successful specimen of the effort was seen on the day when the Italian infantry fell back, cheering for the Pope's peace, before the rush of their Austrian Kamerads in the Alps. What, in such conditions, therefore, it is well to know is that such methods are entirely futile in themselves, and rely, for any modicum of success, they may ever achieve, first, on getting somebody to advertise them, and, second, on getting some one to accept the advertisement at its face value. "Missus," said the fat boy, Joe, to Mr. Wardle's mother, in the garden at Dingley Dell, "I wants to make your flesh creep." It is just like that with the Bureau of Enemy Psychology.

### Unity

THERE never was a moment, since the sending of the Serbian ultimatum, when the allied cause was so much in the ascendant as today. In spite of all the croakers, and their number is legion, and their names to be spelt in every language under the sun, the slack of the German rope is steadily running out. There may be fireworks in Berlin, over the latest Russian peace, if a peace it be, but it is to be suspected that the length of the train of asses, to adopt the beautiful phraseology of the Turkish publicity office, which will be needed to carry the Russian

indemnity to the Berlin mint, will be a remarkably short one. What, exactly, is happening in Russia, it is at the moment, as usual, impossible to say. That remarkable duumvirate, Lenin, in his own name Uliansky, the Prime Minister, and Trotzky, né Bronstein, the Foreign Minister, make war and declare peace, sign treaties and denounce them, with such lightning rapidity that it is nothing for Russia to go to bed at peace and to awake at war, or vice versa. But the industries of the Russian duumvirate may be left out of the question for the moment, and in no case are they particularly important. The real importance of the moment lies in Mr. Lloyd George's speech, to the British House of Commons, and in its assurance that the Allies have at last found themselves, and are presenting a united front to German aggression.

If there was ever any serious fear that the British ministry was going to fall, and that a condition more or less of chaos would ensue in London, and that this confusion would be reflected across the Channel in the defeat of Monsieur Clemenceau, with the opportunity to Monsieur Caillaux to reassert himself in the turmoil, that question was permanently settled when Mr. Lloyd George sat down, after his speech, on Tuesday afternoon. At the same time one cannot help agreeing with Mr. Asquith that it is a pity that the speech was not made before. With so strong a case the Prime Minister might have prevented all the ill temper and suspicion which was permitted to grow up around Sir William Robertson's resignation, or whatever it is to be called, if he had only consented to expose his hand. What Mr. Lloyd George's reason was for allowing his opponents, not altogether legitimately, to draw the conclusions they did, it is impossible to say. And being impossible to say, it is perhaps wisest not to guess. At the same time it would seem as if it would have added to the unity of Parliament if he had assured his critics a little earlier of the apparent unreasonableness of their contentions.

When Mr. Lloyd George got up to speak, before a crowded House, on Tuesday afternoon, the whole civilized world had been advised that the position of the British Government was a precarious one, and that the fate of the Prime Minister hung in the balance. Knowing the strength of the Government's case, Mr. Lloyd George must have read these announcements with some amusement, for probably no British minister, since the war began, was ever in less danger of a hostile vote of the House of Commons. As the Prime Minister showed, country by country, that every responsible authority was in favor of the Versailles agreement; when he declared that he would have been perfectly willing to rest his case on the memorandum submitted by the representatives of the United States alone; when he went on to explain that Sir Douglas Haig had been present at the meeting, and had agreed to all the proposals, and when, finally, he pointed out that Sir William Robertson had been offered a seat on the Versailles Council, or the retention of his position as Chief of the Staff of the British army, subject to the arrangements concluded at Versailles, and that he had refused both offers, the members realized that there was nothing more to be said. There was no excuse even for a division, and the House proceeded with its usual business.

The explanation which the Prime Minister gave to the House of Commons, and Lord Curzon to the House of Lords, was an exceedingly simple one. The whole progress of the war, Mr. Lloyd George insisted, had proved the need of coherence in the strategy of the allied forces. Yet this coherence was necessary to counterbalance the practical one-man command of the forces of the Central Powers. After the Italian collapse, of last autumn, the necessity for this became doubly apparent, and the Versailles Conference was called to discuss the question. There it was unanimously decided to set up a joint board for the purpose of coordinating this strategy. The jurisdiction of this board did not extend to the high commands of the various Allies, but it did place at the board's disposal bodies of troops for employment at whatever point was considered most desirable. In this way the control of Sir Douglas Haig, over the English section of the line, was left entirely unimpaired, but an elasticity was given to the whole military system of the Allies which would permit concentrations of forces, of all the powers, at any particular point, to meet a particular emergency. Sir William Robertson could have remained, in these circumstances, either Chief of the General Staff, or a member of the Versailles Council. He was, however, apparently opposed to the whole of the Versailles idea, and consequently declined both positions.

There was a moment during the Versailles Conference when, as the Prime Minister declared, it had seemed almost impossible to reconcile the difficulties of the situation. In these circumstances Monsieur Clemenceau had proposed that the Conference should temporarily adjourn, and that each member should work out and submit a scheme of his own. When, the next morning, the Conference reassembled, it was found that every member of it had worked out a practically identical scheme, and this scheme was the one eventually unanimously adopted by the delegates. This being so, it would seem as though it was unfortunate that Sir William Robertson could not see his way to accept the conclusions arrived at. But it is satisfactory to know that these conclusions represent the unanimous, as well as the individual, opinion of the delegates of every country represented, and that for the first time, since the war began, a unification of the allied arms has been accomplished.

### Canada's Labor Problem

ONE of the most striking developments of the last few months has been the rapid way in which the people of Canada have come to recognize the decisive part which the Dominion may play in the war, and the determination they have expressed that Canada shall play it. Canada, with her well-nigh limitless areas of the best sort of grain land in the world, is one of the chief storehouses for supplying the Allies in Europe. The problem of developing this supply to the uttermost is, primarily, only a question of labor; labor on the land itself, labor

in the workshops to make the machinery, without which any great extension of Canada's agricultural activities would be impossible, and labor to insure that adequate transport which is necessary if the products of the land are to be made available to those who need them. With her 3,600,000 square miles of territory, and her small population of little over 7,000,000, Canada has a great problem before her. In view of her almost unique position as a producer of supplies, she might have claimed that in producing these supplies she was doing her share. Canada, however, fully realizes that, in the great struggle in which the Allies are engaged, there can be no question of shares, for everybody's obligation is the same, namely, to do the very utmost in his power.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the whole situation is the remarkable agreement which already exists between employer and employee in regard to this question. Thus, a few weeks ago, the Manitoba Grain Growers Association recommended the complete mobilization of the man-power of the Dominion, with a special view to the increase of food production. Only a few days afterward, the labor leaders of the Dominion, in conference with the Government at Ottawa, recommended the drafting of men exempted from military service for farming. The two bodies, moreover, were in full agreement on many other important points, and already there is observable, throughout the length and breadth of the country, a determination to call all hands possible to the land, and to cause it to be everywhere understood that no one's labor in this direction is negligible, but that, on the contrary, all can in some way help. In a message sent, the other day, to the Grain Growers Association of Saskatchewan, the Hon. C. Dunning, the Director of Production, at Ottawa, said that for every seven acres cropped last year, ten were needed this year, if the Allies were to be fed. Canada will take note of this statement, and will no doubt see to it that the demand is met.

### Vernon Castle

SO FAR as anybody knows, there have always been dancers in the world. The civilized and the savage, in ancient, medieval, and modern times, have alike, upon occasion, given expression to certain of their emotions through the medium of the dance. The Egyptians, the Greeks, the Hebrews, the Romans made the dance an important public and private function. Among these peoples the Greeks brought dancing to the highest degree of excellence, although, on the whole, they were a sedate and dignified people. From them the Romans borrowed the dance, as they borrowed, or copied, almost everything else in the line of art, and we are told, by those who have had learning enough to know, that while Rome continued to dance it was politically and morally sound.

Dancing began as a religious rite, became educational, and finally took the popular form which it has held through the centuries to our time. Among modern peoples, the English, French, Germans, and Spanish led in the development of new and graceful movements, and the United States has had the whole world of rhythmic motion to copy. The United States, however, like every other nation, has added something to the general stock, as, in fact, have all the republics of the Western Hemisphere. Here, as in the production of melody racy of the soil, the Negro has been an important contributor, while the Virginia Reel was to the colonies and to the young democracy what the Lancers was to the Mother Country. The Negro invented the "Cake Walk," as dignified and stately a movement as any ever composed by masters of the art, not even excepting the Minuet, which had long preceded, or any of the Twentieth Century strides, glides, or trots that succeeded it.

The Germans produced the Waltz, and Americans took to this and other round dances, including the Polka, Varsoviana, and Schottische, for a pas de seul turning to the Highland Fling, the Irish Jig and the Spanish Fandango, at intervals, meanwhile retaining the Quadrille and the Cotillon for special occasions, until a certain day when the two-step movement was introduced and upset all traditions.

The ballet and various forms of skirt dancing, of course, held the stage throughout most of the changes occurring in the social dance, but even these were seriously affected by the two-step and its variations and accompaniments, Isadora Duncan, Maud Allen, Adeline Genée and Ruth St. Denis battling the while for the higher refinements of the art and finding many loyal adherents, followers, and students, but losing ground, nevertheless, as against the Turkey Trot, the Grizzly Bear, the Texas Tommy, and the Argentinean Tango, a combination that was making for the general debasement of dancing when Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle came tripping gracefully down the hall.

Vernon Castle was a native of Norwich, in England, who came to the United States in his early manhood, found an opportunity for some of his talents on the stage, and was winning his way toward recognition as a comedian when circumstances connected with a disappointing professional engagement led him and his young wife, an American girl, to venture to do professionally what they had previously done only for pleasure. Both were excellent dancers, and they danced together in almost perfect unity. When nearly penniless in Paris, they essayed upon the experiment, for pot-boiling purposes, of entertaining the patrons of one of the greatest cafés in that city. They succeeded, and instead of awakening, Byronically, to find themselves famous, were famous before the night was over. A profitable engagement had been there and then literally thrust upon them; money was from that hour poured into their laps, for, abroad and at home, they won favor and fortune.

The Castles showed and taught the people of two continents how modern dances ought to be danced. They eliminated vulgarity and replaced it with refinement. They restored poetry to motion. Multitudes of people who had no time to waste upon ordinary dancing, as participants or spectators, took kindly, and even enthusiastically, to their dancing exhibitions and instructions.

Little by little the Castles changed the atmosphere of the dance hall. Little by little, too, they made it possible for discriminating people to witness, with some degree of pleasure, stage and screen dancing. Unconsciously, perhaps, because with all their popularity and success they remained as modest as they were unaffected, the two achieved a notable social reform. Dancing was running down to the depths when they first came upon the scene, and before the war separated them they had reversed the current. The Castles furnished an illustration of the good that may be accomplished in any calling if the effort is rightly and skillfully directed.

Vernon Castle, when his native country called, threw aside a profession that insured him a larger income than is enjoyed by the President of the United States and took his place with the colors. His wife, without hesitation, had consented to his enlistment. He won a captaincy in the English Royal Aviation Corps, and her pride in him increased. The fact that he was intrusted with the task of teaching aviation to an American class at Ft. Worth, Texas, proved that he was as capable as a flyer as he had been as a dancer. His final display of heroism, the other day, justified all the admiration that ever went out to him in another calling. It revealed, behind the dancer and the aviator, the man.

### Notes and Comments

YOUR typical American politician may be distracted momentarily by other and minor things, but he is as certain to get back to politics again as the wavering needle is finally to point toward the north. Take the recent meeting of the Republican National Committee in St. Louis. To ordinary people the proceedings of that gathering were merely of passing interest. To the typical American politician they have an interest that carries him forward to the Republican national convention of 1920. At the present moment he is figuring that the election of Hays to the chairmanship may mean the nomination of Roosevelt to succeed Wilson.

THE announcement of the sale of a part of the Hawarden estate will be regretted by all those who know of the effort made by Gladstone to realize the best possible administrative conditions. In 1847 he threw his private fortune into the Hawarden assets and succeeded in keeping the estate solvent. He met the circumstance resignedly, as those who have read Morley's "Life of Gladstone" will know. When the "young squire" came into his property he found it on a sound basis, but he was one of those who threw up everything in order to take his full share in the world's struggle for freedom. He did not return, and the castle then became the property of Mr. Neville Gladstone. It is he and Captain Albert Gladstone, the ultimate heir, on whom circumstances have forced the sale.

UNITED STATES SENATOR HIRAM W. JOHNSON, of California, has greatly refreshed and reinvigorated the thought of the country by giving it a picture of what private ownership of public utilities has cost the public in the past, what it is certain to cost in the future if permitted to continue, and how easy it will be to begin the work of disposing of the imposition if no mistake is made now in handling the question of railway control. The Senate has stood in need of the voice of a Hiram W. Johnson for some time.

EVERY now and then somebody, in discussing the probabilities of eventual peace, speaks of the time being near at hand when Germany will lay down her sword. This language is, of course, entirely obsolete, even when used in a figurative sense. What is meant, evidently, is that the time is not far distant when Germany will be compelled to lay down her poison gas bag.

WILLIAM SCHOTT, of Elmsford, N. Y., has been sentenced to Sing Sing prison indeterminate, for from five to ten years, for driving his automobile over a pedestrian while in an intoxicated condition. He had pleaded guilty to manslaughter. At first sight this sentence may seem encouraging. On second thought it isn't. Schott is to be punished for driving over a pedestrian while intoxicated. Thousands of automobilists have driven cars while intoxicated, have by some means avoided running over anybody, and, consequently, have escaped imprisonment. Others have not been so fortunate. Must society always wait for somebody to be knocked down and driven over before a drinking automobile driver shall be punished? The time to send the drinking automobile driver to the penitentiary is before, rather than after, he has counted a victim.

THE Schott case has attracted unusual attention because Schott's victim was for many years kennel manager for Mrs. Helen (Gould) Shepard. Strong influences were exercised both for and against the defendant. The latter made a stubborn fight for acquittal, which, perhaps, was but natural. In the end, however, and after it appeared clear to him that he must pay the penalty imposed, he said: "Rum was the cause of all my trouble; I shall never drink again." By the time he is discharged from Sing Sing, New York should have made it well-nigh impossible for him ever to drink again, whether he wants to or not.

MARGARINE, which with her elder sister, butter, has been claiming a good deal of attention from British housewives, possesses a distinctly classical etymology. Curiously, too, while it totally condemns the pronunciation of the word as if it were written with a soft g, it sanctions the familiar Maggie Ann by which margarine was known among her friends in pre-war days. The word is derived from the action of the mixture of fatty acids dissolved in hot alcohol, which results in the production of pearly scales in the cooling. The discoverer of this effect called the pearly product margaric acid from the Greek margarites, meaning a pearl; the same Greek word which gave the Latin margarita and the name Margaret. So Maggie Ann let it be, by all means, or the formal margarine, but certainly not margerine.